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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Britons Back Hoover on Arms

Japan Honors Its Manchukuo

U. S. Eats at Pre-War Prices

Ottawa Pacts Are Pounded

Miami Celebrates Air Record

Columbia Finds Books Just Go

RADICAL reduction of arms occupies the thought of world leaders. A Geneva committee finds the control of manufacture, rather than control of traffic, to be the right approach. The United States, its delegates state, could not prohibit private manufacture under the Constitution, but could regulate it through complete publicity. In London Prime Minister MacDonald receives an imposing national memorial urging Britain's immediate concurrence in President Hoover's plea for a one-third cut in all weapons. The memorial advocates the abolishing of submarines, tanks, military aviation and battleships of over 10,000 tons. Statesmen, mayors, bishops, writers, philosophers, doctors, labor leaders, journalists sign the document—Britain's brightest are behind its demands.

¶ Tokyo showers extraordinary honors upon Foreign Minister Hsieh Chien-shih of Manchukuo. The visiting official is given an imperial bodyguard, a brilliant procession through the streets, is presented to the Emperor and Empress, to whom he brings gifts from President Henry Pu Yi, and finally he is decorated with the First Order of Merit of the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun. In honoring Manchukuo, which it alone has recognized as a state, Japan is of course honoring its own handiwork—Gayly it tosses itself a bouquet.

¶ Washington finds that it costs no more to fill the American market basket than it did in the pre-war year 1913. On Sept. 15, according to the Bureau of Labor figures, the retail prices of food staples were 16 per cent lower than on Sept. 15, 1931. Wholesale prices had ceased the downward trend and started upward; retail prices appear now to be moving in the same direction. Human appetite is seldom to be gratified to the full, but if one must let hunger go headlong, the economist's counsel is obvious—Do it now.

¶ Britain's Parliament witnesses stirring scenes as the Ottawa trade agreements are debated. Sir Herbert Samuel, who resigned from the Cabinet, attacks tariffs and pacts as injuring trade and increasing unemployment. He opposes tying Britain's hands for five years with the agreements. Prime Minister MacDonald becomes the strong champion of the Ottawa pledges, defends their scope and benefits, declares the five-year term imperative. Everything seems arranged for what MacDonald proposes—to show the Dominions Britain approves the pacts with good will.

¶ Ottawa, where the trade agreements were made, sees bitter opposition to their ratification by the Canadian Parliament. An arraignment of the pact with Canada and of Prime Minister Bennett by W. L. Mackenzie King, former Prime Minister, is followed by onslaughts by other leaders. Ernest Lapointe, former Minister of Justice, declares the agreements are born of fear. James Malcolm, former Minister of Commerce, maintains that there is a war on between money and humanity. He sees support of the pact as wrong—as not being on the side of humanity.

¶ Miami, Fla., celebrates its fifth anniversary as a terminus of international transport by air. A daring little company began in 1927 to make its planes hop regularly across the Gulf Stream to Havana. The expanded Pan American Airways planes now wing it from Miami to Buenos Aires. They cover a route 22,000 miles long, serve 32 countries and colonies, have carried 144,000 passengers and 8,000,000 pounds of mail. The airplane does more than push continents into contact—It knits humans into the durable fabric of a common understanding.

¶ Chile prepares to elect a President and Parliament on Oct. 30. Since 1924 there have been 14 revolutions, 53 ministries and 11 Presidents. The military has had the say for eight years. This time the people are to say who's who—They believe it will be eight times as good said without soldiers.

¶ Roger Howson, Columbia University librarian, discloses interesting facts about books. In his annual report to President Nicholas Murray Butler, he says care and prosecution have reduced book thieving to a minimum, but that as long as favored volumes are conveniently placed they will, for one reason and another, gradually disappear. Writing on book margins can only be regarded as a definite evil. Yet Luther, Voltaire, Coleridge and Poe did it and made the books priceless. Mr. Howson explains the psychology of the marginalist—Something he reads stirs him and he just has to argue it out with the author.

East-West Trade Existed in Year 900

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Copenhagen

PROOF that trade connections existed between the far North of Europe and the East 1000 years ago is said to be provided by the discovery of a collection of coins on a farm belonging to Anton Mortensen, of Over Randler.

Nearly all the coins in question are Kuphian (old Arabic), dating back to about the year 900; two are still older and hail from Persia, and one was minted in Milan at the time of the Carolingian Empire. Another is a kind of memorial coin or medal hailing from East Anglia, which is considered exceedingly rare, only very few specimens being known.

Tide Flowing Now to Hoover, Observers Say

Think Roosevelt Peak Has Passed and President Gaining Steadily

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—Republican observers now believe that the Roosevelt tide has definitely reached its peak, that Roosevelt votes are not being made any longer, and that, in fact, the current is reversed.

The same observers are convinced that President Hoover, on the other hand, is making votes, that every speech he delivers aids his prospects, and that Republican voters are coming back into the fold.

These two developments, it is admitted, do not necessarily mean Mr Hoover's reëlection. That depends upon how far the two contrasting trends are carried, and some Republican leaders say that if Governor Roosevelt holds his present vote to election day his chances are bright. But they hope he will not hold his vote.

One Republican argument which has developed out of the 1932 election campaign, they declare, is taking hold. It is the argument that the man who devised the Hoover reconstruction program should be permitted to carry it through. It is the present-day modification of the old argument against changing horses while crossing a stream.

Prepares for Detroit

Meanwhile, President Hoover is going ahead with the preparation of another of those aggressive speeches upon which his advisers pin their hopes. To be delivered at Detroit this week-end, it is believed it will stress administrations for relief, the potential assistance which he has rendered the West by negotiating the St. Lawrence treaty, a discussion of other waterway projects, and a reaffirmation of all those fiscal and economic policies of the Administration whose effect has been summed up in the Hoover phrase that "the dollar today rings true on every counter throughout the world."

The tariff is not thought likely to be featured. Detroit is a great

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ROOSEVELT SAYS G. O. P. IS HOLDING UP 'BOGIE MAN'

Charges Hoover Forces With Injecting Fear Into the Campaign

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 19 (AP)—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, in a speech here today, challenged the claimed Republican contention that "things will be worse if I am elected," and declared that "what is wrong with the nation" is "mismanagement."

Speaking after a motor drive from Pittsburgh, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"You have had placed before you the specter of fear by the Republican candidate and the Republican leaders. You have been told that things might have been worse, and will be worse if I am elected to office. But I say to you, 'Yes, things might have been worse! Indeed, we might all of us have been destroyed. But on the other hand, remember that things might have been better, should have been better, and will begin to get better with a change of administration on the fourth of March.'

"If this nation wants to know what is wrong with its national government, I will give them the answer in one word," said Mr. Roosevelt. "That word is 'mismanagement.'

"I refuse to believe that the people of the nation can be made to fear false bogies," said the Democratic nominee.

He asserted: "To attempt to instill panic into the electorate at a time when we must all have courage and a firm belief that the American characteristic of finding answers to problems will bring us back on the upward trail is a method of campaigning which does little credit to leaders still at this time intrusted with the welfare of the United States."

Credited to Democrats

Mr. Roosevelt said "things might have been worse" if it were not for two things, the Federal Reserve System and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The Federal Reserve System, he continued, "was the product of a Democrat—Carter Glass" and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation "is as much a Democratic measure as a Republican measure, for it was passed in a spirit of bi-partisan cooperation in Congress."

"But," he added, "this measure was not due to the creative genius of Republican leadership, for it was during the period of the Democratic Administration that there was established the War Finance Corporation, and it is essentially the principles of the War Finance Corporation which have been reëstablished at this new period of crisis.

"Tonight at Pittsburgh I shall outline another cause which under Republican leadership has had a major effect upon our present condition and I shall once more explain a workable program to remedy the situation."

Asserting the Reconstruction Finance Corporation had performed "many excellent services," Mr. Roosevelt added, "But it is a fact, which I established last spring, and which the record of subsequent months disclosed that I was right in saying that only a small portion of the actual

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Constitution Is Only Words Until Voters Through Ballot Grant It Power to Function

Making Politics Count for What Is Best for All the People Lies Wholly Within the Hands of Voters—Without Them It Runs Loose

WE GO TO VOTE SERIES—*Ninth of Eighteen Articles*

By ROLAND HALL SHARP

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Dreams of democracy and facts of politics dwell in two realms until carried across the border both ways—by voters.

Left to itself, politics in a democracy sinks into office-grabbing and a government of the many by a few. A democratic constitution offers little defense against political domination—so long as "the people" leave constitutions to put themselves into effect.

A constitution is words on paper, unless the citizens it empowers use their power. When they do not—and America's average at the polls has not gotten far above 50 per cent of qualified voters for some years—government is left wide open for political manipulation.

Even when voters are in earnest, it is no easy job to keep the great power of government turning only the wheels of public service. Money—easy money—flows in governmental channels. It is tapped from private pockets. Every so often it decides the only way to make things better is to throw out the party in power.

Then it settles down with a feeling of self-satisfaction and awaits better times. Meanwhile, the dethroned party starts a counter campaign against the new "party in power." This merry-go-round escapes being funny only because it runs around on a public asleep to real self-government.

Why is the most serious business before the American people at all times—government—paraded at election times in trappings of shallow bombast, promises not expected to be fulfilled, torchlight processions, personal abuse, office-seeking and political sham? Political methods in the United States throw the country into such confusion that genuine questions of government are put in a fog during the year before a presidential election and several months afterward. State and local elections repeat the process on smaller scales.

In the periods between elections, governments get in some work. But political hands hang onto the coat tails of every official—even under civil service to some extent. Committees of Congress line up on party issues. Parties dominate state houses and try to keep a hold on municipal affairs.

Under the present American party system, an attempt is made to divide

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ARMS TRAFFIC PACT BACKED BY WASHINGTON

Stress Put on Complete Publicity as Method of World Control

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Oct. 19—Col. Samuel Reber, American delegate, yesterday told the committee on the manufacture and trade in arms of the Disarmament Conference that the United States Government had just informed him that it intended to ratify the 1925 convention on commerce in arms as soon as Congress reconvenes.

This convention has never been ratified by enough countries to bring it into force. The Disarmament Conference is now considering its revision to bring it up to date and into conformity with the draft protocol of 1929 on the manufacture of arms which has not yet been submitted to the various nations for ratification.

Discussion in the committee revealed that a majority of the delegates considered control of manufacture more important than control of traffic in arms. The American delegation has indicated that the United States Government cannot for constitutional reasons impose limitations on private manufacture, but Colonel Reber today reiterated American desire to participate in controlling traffic, especially by means of complete publicity.

The French and Spanish delegations continued to press for establishment of permanent machinery of control, not only over trade, but also over the manufacture and reserve stocks of arms.

Figures published today by the League of Nations Secretariat show that between 1925 and 1931 the average annual world export of munitions was valued at $29,600,000 and arms at $17,400,000.

It was recalled today that in 1926, in reply to a League questionnaire as to the "grave objections" to the private manufacture of arms and munitions, varying replies were received. Belgium, Bulgaria, Cuba, Egypt, Norway, Poland, South Africa and Latvia found it objectionable, while Australia, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and Sweden stated that "to the best of their knowledge there were no grave objections to the system of private manufacture in their respective countries."

REICH BESTOWS GOETHE MEDAL UPON HERRIOT

Premier First Frenchman to Be Decorated by Berlin Since 1914

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Oct. 19—M. Edouard Herriot today received the first decoration awarded by the German Government to a Frenchman since 1914. The German Ambassador, Dr. Leopold von Hoesch, presented to France's Prime Minister the Goethe medal, struck to commemorate the centenary of the famous poet.

This generous gesture of the Reich has been deeply appreciated in France. It is pointed out that while efforts to reconcile French and German viewpoints on such political matters as armament equality may make but slow progress, friendly collaboration between the two nations on a cultural plane is spontaneous and inspiring.

The presentation was made to M. Herriot on account of his reputation as a man of letters and authority on Goethe as well as because of his efforts to effect Franco-German rapprochement. The occasion for the award was a farewell luncheon given by M. Herriot to Dr. von Hoesch on the eve of the latter's departure to take up his new post in London.

Lord Tyrrell, British Ambassador to France, visited M. Herriot yesterday and it is understood informed him of the status of negotiations for the four-power conference. The French Government's attitude as outlined to the Mointor representative by a Quai d'Orsay spokesman is that the next move is up to the Reich and that little clarification in the situation can be hoped for until after the German elections.

In an address yesterday to an association of provincial newspaper owners, M. Herriot reiterated France's desire for peace and pointed out the French Government's difficulties. "We are in a strangely critical moment," he said, adding, "France needs all its vigilance to assure not just its own tranquillity, but that of others."

M. Herriot voiced the determination of France to do its full share in disarming according to treaty stipulations, but declared that the nation was at present both "menaced" and "misunderstood," and therefore needed to do everything possible to assure its real security.

Analysis Shatters Assertion Repeal Would Aid Business

This interview with Prof. Herman Feldman of the Amos Tuck school of administration and finance, Dartmouth College, is doubly important because Professor Feldman has at no time been in favor of the retention of the Eighteenth Amendment in its present form, and has believed that modification to permit reasonable use, with federal control, would prove more effective. In 1926-27 Professor Feldman spent nine months in an intensive survey of the economic and industrial aspects of prohibition. The results, published in a series of articles in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *were later issued as a book which is generally regarded as an impartial and authoritative study in this field. Professor Feldman was also a research associate of the Wickersham Commission, and because of his status as an economist has had excellent opportunity to evaluate certain of the effects of prohibition.*

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—Modification or repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment will have no important effect in improving economic conditions, and whatever gain brewers, distillers and alcoholic distributors may make, will merely mean corresponding losses to the manufacturers and distributors of other products, according to Dr. Herman Feldman, professor of industrial relations in the Amos Tuck school of administration and finance, Dartmouth College.

"It is absurd," Dr. Feldman declared, "to confuse a complex economic situation by ill-informed claims as to magic cures for depression. There may be no net gain in purchasing power and there may, perhaps, even be a decrease as a result of a change in the law. If such a change successfully eliminated the bulk of the bootlegging trade, it would transfer business profits from certain classes to more respectable classes, but would not add to the amount being spent by people as a whole. The chief economic gain would be the obtaining of more taxes from liquor, but this reduction in our tax bill would not work any magic. Here again the reduction of profits of illicit dealers only changes the source of income, and adds nothing new to it.

"The economic disadvantage of the saloon and of the use of liquor generally is that consumption of alcoholic beverages lessens the desire for other things. For many classes satisfactions found in liquor begin and end in the use of liquor. Such consumption does not lead to ever-expanding desires for other things which result from the purchase of automobiles, radio sets and other useful and recreational articles.

"Accessibility of alcoholic satisfactions and the habitual consumption of alcoholic beverages takes certain

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Manchu Minister Gets Full Honors In State Visit to Japanese Emperor

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Oct. 19—The Government is treating the Manchukuo (Manchurian) Foreign Minister, Mr. Hsieh Chien-shih, who arrived yesterday, with all the honors ordinarily reserved for the highest foreign dignitaries. A brilliant procession with an imperial bodyguard this morning escorted Mr. Hsieh to the Imperial Palace, where the Minister tendered to the Emperor Hirohito Manchukuo's formal thanks for the Japanese de jure recognition.

The Empress later received the minister who presented both the Emperor and the Empress with gifts from Mr. Henry Pu Yi, President of Manchukuo. It is understood that the minister will be decorated with the First Order of Merit of the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun.

Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, delegate to Geneva, is departing for that city on Friday. However, he will not carry Japan's observations on the Lytton report, which is incomplete, and will be dispatched later in care of the ex-minister to Turkey, Mr. Isaburo Yoshida, who is going to Geneva on Oct. 28.

A spokesman said that the observations are very lengthy and follow the lines expected. They offer no counter-proposals to the Lytton report's recommendations.

Fighting continues in many places in Manchuria. The Japanese apparently have broken the major guerrilla concentrations in the Tunghua and Hailung district, removing the menace from Mukden and Changchun. However, the fate of upward of 100 Japanese, imprisoned by Gen. Su Ping-wen's rebels in the Hailar-Manchuli region, remains uncertain. Efforts of Soviet agents to induce General Su to release the Japanese have failed. It appears that a major Japanese military movement in the direction of Manchuli would be eventually inevitable.

TILSON RESIGNS FROM CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP)—Representative John Q. Tilson (R.) of Connecticut has resigned from the House effective Dec. 3. Mr. Tilson, former Republican floor leader, today informed the office of Speaker John N. Garner he would not serve until his present term expires March 4.

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THINGS PRESENT

Something immeasurably helpful might result from a widespread reading of "A City Unafraid" on the Editorial page. After you have finished looking over your paper, you might mark this editorial and pass the paper along to one of your "city fathers."

Mr. Abbot tosses a neat bouquet to Mr. Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, in "Watching the World Go By."

It is only a four-line poem, but there is packed into it some advice long to remember. "My Mother Said:" on the Home Forum page.

"Hymnal Notes," a new feature designed to give some of the background of the hymns in the new Christian Science Hymnal, has been scheduled to appear Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Look for it on the Daily Features page. The Editorial Board, as the reader might well imagine, always eagerly awaits the public's response to a new feature or department in the paper.

AND THINGS TO COME

Can morals be inculcated through legislation? You may be astonished at Professor Carver's answer tomorrow in his "Prohibition Facts."

Thursday brings the Young Folks' page.

FORT WOULD JOIN NEW ENGLAND TO OUTSIDE RAILS

Linking Local Lines to Four of Nation's Major Trunk Roads Proposed

Linking of all New England railroads by some practical plan of allocation, with four of the nation's major trunk lines, is the weapon Mr. Gerrit Fort would employ to maintain the integrity of the rails against the growing challenge of highway transport.

The former vice-president of the Boston & Maine, in an interview, warned that New England railroads, operating as independent units, cannot preserve their service in a short-haul radius covered by trucks and buses with speed and convenience to shipper and passenger. Their integrity, he affirmed, can be maintained by some form of close cooperation with lines dealing in traffic beyond the scope of highway competitors.

It is no mere theory, Mr. Fort insisted, that the truck has a definite place to fill in the economic scheme. Working from this standpoint, he said, short-haul lines, such as the New England railroads, must sooner or later give up their business to the truck and the bus, which have proved more effective in the short-haul field than the railroads.

Only a few years ago, he pointed out, the economic range of the truck was 25 miles, while now he noted that its effective operating radius has widened to more than 200 miles.

Speaking of the railroad situation as a whole, Mr. Fort drew up a platform of procedure containing three fundamental clauses. First, he said, the rails must recognize that the truck is here to stay. Secondly, common carriers must be regulated to place them more on a parity with the railroads relative to restrictions and taxes. Finally, since there is a public need for highway transports, he contended that the railroads should be given first opportunity to engage in motor transportation themselves.

Mr. Fort did not think the highway transports were paying a fair share of the cost of maintaining highways. If public interest requires that railroads be saddled with heavy restrictions, he believed the railroads' competitors should be proportionately restricted. Of course, he added, there is always the likelihood that the railroads will go into the trucking business on a far greater scale than they have. In that event, he visualized new business for the rails on conditions that the states would cooperate in building up a system of secondary highways to serve as "feeders" to the railroads.

In concluding, Mr. Fort stressed the point that the disabilities of New England railroads cannot be permanently met without consolidation with outside interests. He would let the Pennsylvania Railroad have the New York, New Haven & Hartford line and divorce the Boston & Maine from the Pennsylvania holders, perhaps to tie it in with the Van Sweringen interests. He would let in the Baltimore & Ohio, possibly over the New York Central roads, and he would provide some means of giving the Canadian lines greater access to New England territory.

If consolidation is to be rightfully effected, he cautioned, it must be done so as to preserve competition between the rails themselves.

Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER

Professor of Economics
Harvard University

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

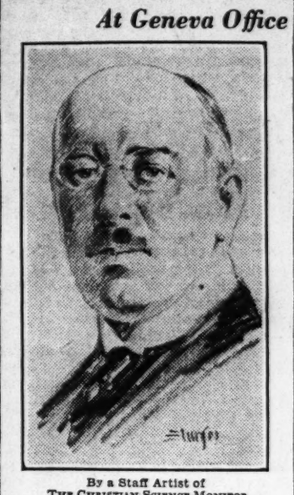
80—Why Has the Enrollment in High Schools More Than Doubled Since 1920?

THE United States Office of Education has given out the statement that enrollment in high schools in the country as a whole doubled between 1920 and 1930. A number of local high schools report a still further increase in 1932. There never was such an increase before. Something must have happened to bring about this increase. It seems reasonable to suppose that prohibition may have had something to do with it.

Wets, of course, vociferously deny this. To what, then, do they attribute it? One answer is, the hard times. Since jobs are so hard to find, they argue, more young persons remain in school through the high school period. It will be a new idea to most of us that the poverty of the people should increase school attendance. Even granting that, the question would arise, what caused the increase in high school attendance before 1929, when times were good,—better than they had ever been? The wets are driven into the self-contradiction of saying that when people were prosperous, their prosperity caused an increase in high school attendance, and when they were poor, their poverty caused the increase. That is about as logical as most wet arguments.

Prohibition is a factor which was common to both periods. It came in January, 1920, after two years of war-time control of liquor. It was in existence during the prosperous years before 1929, and the unprosperous years since 1929. It seems like a more rational explanation of the increase in high school attendance than anything the wets have to offer.

Succeeds Drummond At Geneva Office



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JOSEPH AVENOL

Named by League Council as Next Secretary-General.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—M. Joseph Avenol, who has been selected as head of the League of Nations Secretariat, subject to the approval of the Assembly, is a French financial expert of acknowledged authority, being formerly an official of the Ministry of Finance in Paris. He is now Deputy Secretary-General of the League.

Britain Moves Fast to Effect Empire Tariffs

MacDonald's Defense of Ottawa Pacts Answers Free Trade Dissenters

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 19—The Government plans to expedite legislation implementing the Ottawa agreements to insure that acts necessary for this purpose will be upon the statute book by Nov. 15, when the existing arrangement for free entry of Empire goods into Britain expires.

Time-tables have been prepared assuring sharp termination of debate at stated moments in each stage of the measures now being discussed, and yesterday's proceedings show that there is a safe majority for the motion the Government is presenting to give this effect.

The chief feature of the debates so far has been the success of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's energetic defense of Ottawa policy generally. This has been the more striking since it has dissipated the previously prevailing suspicion that this policy had been to some extent forced upon the Prime Minister by the Conservative element in his Government.

Full Freedom Reserved

Mr. MacDonald answered Sir Herbert Samuel and other seceding free trade ministers point by point. Their charge that the Government had gone beyond or outside its election pledges in the Ottawa agreement was met by a recital of the text of the manifesto in question, which reserved complete freedom to consider every proposal likely to help British trade, including "tariffs, expansion of exports, contraction of imports, commercial treaties and mutual arrangements with the Dominions."

To the allegation that Ottawa's tying of British hands for five years had been unconstitutional, Mr. MacDonald quoted the Anglo-German treaty of 1924, which contained a similar provision. The German treaty, he pointed out, was also for five years, and deprived the British Parliament during that period of the ability to impose taxes upon German goods except under certain conditions.

Production, Mr. MacDonald declared with effect, could not be organized on short-term agreements. Regarding the claim that unemployment had gone up under protection, Mr. MacDonald argued that precisely the same charge could be brought against free trade previously in operation. He roused enthusiasm—Sir John Simon, National Liberal leader, starting the cheering—when he bade his audience to show the Dominions that it accepted the Ottawa agreements heartily and would carry them out fully and with good will.

Free Trade Case Stated

The free trade case had been put with effect earlier in the debate by Sir Herbert Samuel, who said, "Every clause in the resolution before the house imposes fresh duties and fresh restrictions upon British trade." Sir Herbert took constitutional objection to the length of Britain's five-year agreement not to reduce certain duties and urged provision to make them like other commercial treaties—terminable at short notice.

"If the Government," he added, "will not accept our proposal, I am compelled to say with the approval of my colleagues and the Liberal Parliamentary Party that if this measure is carried in its present form we shall regard it as contrary to constitutional practice, the rule of continuity will not apply and we must be free in the future to take such action as modification or repeal of its conditions may require." Sir Herbert also took exception to bringing the Crown Colonies into the Ottawa agreement as likely to have undesirable effect upon world opinion generally.

CHILE FACES STERN TASK IN FINANCES

Voters to Go to Polls on Oct. 30 Fully Aware of Nation's Need

PRESSES PUT OUT FLOOD OF MONEY

Interest on Foreign Bonds in Default—Restoration of Confidence Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 19—The Chilean general elections, which take place on Oct. 30, will have as their main issues the question of civil as against military control, relief for unemployment, and policies to restore foreign confidence in the country's ability to meet its loan obligations.

The voters are to choose a new President, 45 senators and 141 deputies. The Provisional Government, which is in charge of the election as the custodian of civicism, has completed its polling arrangements throughout the country and there is every indication that the people will have the fairest chance they have had during the past eight years to select a reasonable and qualified body of legislators.

Chile faces the election with full knowledge of the critical state of its finances. Conditions are revealed in the statement of Señor Julio Perez Canto, Finance Minister in the Provisional Government.

Since the military first seized power in September, 1924, Chile has had 14 revolutions, 53 ministries and 11 presidents; but this is the only balance sheet that has been drawn up in that time. Its accuracy is attested by the initials of a foreign auditing company of repute.

Money Printed Profusely

Señor Perez stated that there was an accumulated budgetary deficit for 1931 of 357,697,000 paper pesos (about $22,350,000). One hundred million pesos of this amount disappeared in the sale of the government stock in the Cosach nitrate corporation and another 140,000,000 as the result of a treasury bond issue, leaving the total adverse amount at 117,697,000 pesos. This was finally reduced to 53,359,000 by the proceeds of another bond operation—or, as the minister frankly confessed, by more paper money.

For the present year of 1932 he estimated a deficit of 153,808,000 paper pesos. Taking as a basis the figures for the first eight months of the year, he estimated expenditure at 650,225,000 and revenue at 494,417,000. The actual deficit on the nation's books on Sept. 1 was 86,347,496 pesos, so that in the last three months of the year, when the big accounts had to be paid, the final adverse figure would be almost double.

In addition, he pointed out, the so-called special budget covering public works had to be taken into consideration. The separate public works budget was a laudable inauguration during the Ibañez régime, to account for the expenditure of huge sums of foreign money in the shape of government and municipal loans.

Recital of Inflation

At the end of the loan period an effort was made to keep the special budget going on a local basis by printing more money, and he estimated that the deficit for that particular budget this year would be 42,695,051 paper pesos. There was another addition to this, however, because the Davila state Socialist régime had launched an emergency plan of 170,000,000 pesos, also covered by paper, but this had been over-issued to the extent of 50,000,000.

Regardless of the sensation he was arousing, the Finance Minister continued his calm recital of figures and facts. He bared for the first time the story of inflation, revealing the amounts of paper money issued and the dates when the actual printing had been done, reducing the foreign value of the peso to one-fifth. There had been four "discount operations of treasury bonds," he said, apart from the state Socialist emergency plan. They totaled 462,000,000 paper pesos. This money, he showed, had been spent as fast as it was printed.

Turning to the loan account, Señor Perez stated that the position was far more alarming. The total debt in foreign money on Sept. 1 was 2,807,778,100 gold pesos (about $350,980,000), while internal obligations totaled 674,506,300 paper pesos. In addition to these amounts the Government had guaranteed 1,155,460,978 gold pesos in foreign loans to the state railroads, municipalities and Government institutions, and 54,976,500 paper pesos in internal loans.

Interest in Default

Señor Perez, with the aid of foreign advisers, enumerated all the foreign loans during the extra-constitutional period and showed that the following totals are owed abroad according to nationality:

U. S. A.	$295,370,214
Great Britain	£33,334,271
Germany, France, Switzerland and other European countries	Swiss francs 121,857,500

These foreign loans have been in complete default since July 31, 1931, and unpaid interest to date amounts to 161,742,120 gold pesos. The Government, however, through the provisional Finance Minister, indicated its determination to pay all debts directly there is an improvement in commodity prices and the national budget has been reduced. For that

(Continued on Page 8, Column 5)

WOMEN URGED TO HELP IN TAX CUTTING MOVE

New England Clubs Conference Hears Talk on Government Costs

WHITEFIELD, N. H., Oct. 19 (AP)—Mr. R. C. Maddux, secretary of the community development committee of the New England council, today told the New England conference of state federations of women's clubs that "the women of New England must help in the movement of economy in government, to lay a sound foundation for the return of prosperity."

Mr. Maddux said: "The burden of taxation, which absorbs 30 per cent of the national income, is threatening industry, increasing farm mortgage foreclosures, and in many places making the building or owning of homes unprofitable.

"Since 1913 the cost of Federal Government has increased 468 per cent, the cost of state government has increased 420 per cent, and that of local government 286 per cent. There have been three main causes for this startling increase; demand by the people for more government services; pressure upon government by minorities with consequent increased spending, and obsolete and inflexible laws."

Mr. Maddux called upon the women of New England to aid in the work of bringing about a lowering of public costs.

"They (the women) know how to reduce their own budgets," he said, "without eliminating useful services. They spend 85 per cent of the purchase dollar, and they are not willing to see a part of this dollar going to pay for governmental extravagances. On the other hand, irresponsible bodies can carry economy too far. The women must be on the alert that cuts are not made at the sacrifice of the health, education and safety of the community."

Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole of Brockton, Mass., president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, who was the guest of honor at the banquet last night, told the delegates that the standard of home making preached and broadcast by the General Federation is higher than ever before.

"We deplore combining of families, because of our present economic crisis, the tendency to live in apartments with no yard space for children," Mrs. Poole said. "We know what all these things lead to, and, therefore, in our program centering around these United States, I appeal to you, the home makers of our country, to demand the standards of living that are ours for the community at large. We cannot expect a healthful, happy, moral set of people when the physical background of living is below a decent standard."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

It pays to know your dealer.

A lot of men seem half in the dark as to what constitutes "value" today, especially in clothing.

That's why we have selected three groups from among our new Fall suits to feature in our windows this week.

GROUP I
$35 Suits

GROUP II
$45 and $50 Suits

GROUP III
$60 and $65 Suits

We classify them as "good," "better," "best."

The Style, the Fit, the Quality, the Greater Value in all three of these groups is each a subject for an advertisement in itself.

Everything men and boys wear. Up-to-date in smartness. Down-to-date in price.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at Liberty | Broadway at Warren | Broadway at 13th St.
Broadway at 35th St. | NEW YORK CITY | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.
Tremont at Bromfield, Boston, Massachusetts

Foreign Trade Chambers Foster Monthly Journal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—Trade of the World, a monthly magazine for the promotion of international trade and travel, is to start publication in New York in January, it has just been announced by the Association of Secretaries of Foreign Chambers of Commerce in the United States of America, Inc.

Dr. Neil Van Aken, executive secretary of the Netherlands Chamber of Commerce in New York, Inc., will be editor-in-chief, assisted by Dr. Johan Liljencrants of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, Inc., as editor.

The magazine aims to oppose all obstructions to the orderly flow of international trade in the form of unreasonable import tariffs, embargoes, contingent quotas and government restrictions on international payments for imports. It aims to demonstrate to the trading interests in the United States and abroad "that two dozen unofficial representatives of the principal trading nations of the world can collaborate in the promotion of international trade without stepping on each other's toes or wounding each other's national feelings."

The January number, which will make its appearance shortly before Christmas, will include articles entitled, "Where to Buy and Where to Sell," "South America in World Trade" and "Personal Contact Between Buyer and Seller." The magazine is intended to reach all the countries having active trade relations with the United States. Its slogan, or masthead, will place this line before foreign trade interests: "Foreign Trade—A Two-Way Traffic."

The First Hurdle

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVENTS TONIGHT

Women's City Club of Boston: Dinner meeting, Dr. Sarah Ellen Palmer, guest of honor and speaker on "Ancient and Modern Cities of South America," 40 Beacon Street, 6:30.

Wellesley Congregational Club: Meeting, address, "Congress," by Mr. Robert M. Luce, Wellesley Hills Congregational Church, 8.

Presentation of three one-act plays by Village Players, Unitarian Parish Playhouse, Newton, 8.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Employment council meeting, talk, "Better Methods of Finding a Job," by Mr. William H. Shumway, Bates Hall, 7:30.

Advertising Club of Boston: Forum meeting, Hotel Statler, 7:30.

Theaters

Colonial—"The Green Pastures," 8:15.
Wilbur—"Lilliom," 8:15.
Hollis—"The Gondoliers," 8:15.
Copley—"Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary," 8:30.
Fine Arts—"Monte Carlo Madness," film, at 1:30, 3:35, 5:40, 7:45, 9:50 p. m.
State—"Mr. Robinson Crusoe," film, at 12:00, 2:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 10:00.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Musical program, Miss Ethel Hutchinson, pianist, and Mr. George Millrood, violinist, Fenway Court, 2:45.

Pekinese Association of New England: Rummage sale, 372 Cambridge Street, Allston, morning and afternoon.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lectures—"Cotton from Seed to Cloth," 9; "Seeds and Their Travels," 10; "Egypt Old and New," 12; meeting, Stamp Club, 4; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Junior League Association Conference: Meetings and luncheon, Brookline Country Club, beginning morning.

Associated Industries of Massachusetts: Meetings, all day; luncheon, 12:30; Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Boston Colony, National Society of New England Women: President's luncheon, Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, 1.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Monte Carlo Madness," film. At 1:30, 3:35, 5:40, 7:45, 9:50 p. m.
State—"Mr. Robinson Crusoe," film. At 12:00, 2:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 10:00.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays from 9 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Paine Collection of Chelsea Porcelains; Ship Models; Eighteenth Century Continental Silver; Fifteenth Century German and Netherlands Engravings.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets, Copley Square—Second group hanging of members' work. Through Oct. 29.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Ave.—Paintings by Frances Lee. Through Oct. 22.

Goodman-Walker Studio, 607 Boylston Street—"Paintings of Today," by Chaffee, Gold, Knaths, Levinson, Redman, Romano, V. Smith, Van Veen and Weinrich.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—General exhibition in main gallery, for which no closing date is assigned.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Engravings by Decaris. Drawings by Emanuele Romano. Through Oct. 29.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Wood engravings in color of the nineteenth century; Japanese prints by Hiroshi Yoshida. Through month of October.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—General exhibition.

Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Avenue at Norway Street—Portraits in oil and red chalk by Hazel M. Kimball.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

For other exhibits, see Monday's Monitor.

Maine High Court Asked to Rule On Election Ballots

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 18 (AP)—An appeal to the Maine Supreme Court to rule upon the legality of certain ballots cast in the September state election has been made by the Governor's Council. These ballots were marked in such a way as to leave the council in doubt as to just how they should be counted, if at all. The council is acting upon petitions from a number of successful candidates and their opponents for a recount of returns in various districts.

The ballots which are to be studied by the Supreme Court are but a small part of the questionable ballots which the Governor and council found as they went through approximately 6000 yesterday. The majority of them were disposed of at a conference of the councillors, former Gov. Ralph O. Brewster and Mr John G. Utterback, and their respective counsel, and Mr. Clement F. Robinson, Attorney-General. Only those on which the group could reach no agreement were withheld.

Expectations were that the recount of Penobscot County alone would run into Thursday. The other four counties in the district will then fall under the scrutiny of the council.

Mr. Utterback, Democratic representative-elect from the third district, gained 53 votes in a recheck of six wards in the city of Bangor and nine small towns in Penobscot County as the recount petitioned for by former Governor Brewster, Republican, defeated in September's election, started before the Governor and executive council.

In the "courtesy" check of the gubernatorial vote being taken by the council as they make the official congressional recount, Governor-elect Louis J. Brann, Democrat, dropped 159 votes in the same Bangor wards to Mr. Burleigh Martin, the Republican candidate.

'The Wild Turkeys' Given to Harvard

One of the most celebrated paintings by John J. Audubon, "The Wild Turkeys," has been presented to Harvard University by Mr. John E. Thayer '85, of Boston in memory of the late Dr. Outram Bangs, curator of birds at the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, according to Dr. Thomas Barbour, director.

This picture was painted by Audubon in Liverpool in 1826, and was presented by him to the Royal Institute of that city in recognition of the kindnesses he had received while in Liverpool. Here was published the first edition of his great work "The Birds of North America." The painting shows the male, female and young. Until 1931 it remained in Liverpool. In 1831 it became the property of Audubon's younger son, John, whose descendants owned it until 1905, when it was sold by them to Mr. Thayer.

The painting now hangs in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy as a companion piece to "Black Game," also executed by the same artist. These are now regarded as two of the most important and valuable items in the Harvard collection.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, probably with rain tonight; Thursday partly cloudy; not much change in temperature; fresh to strong northeast or north winds.

Massachusetts: Cloudy with rain except in extreme north portion tonight; Thursday partly cloudy.

Maine: Cloudy tonight and Thursday, probably with rain on coast; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire: Cloudy tonight; probably rain in southeast portion; slightly cooler in southeast portion tonight; Thursday partly cloudy.

Vermont: Cloudy and slightly colder in central and south portions tonight; Thursday partly cloudy.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy and slightly colder, preceded by rain tonight; Thursday partly cloudy.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong northeast winds, reaching gale force at times off coast; overcast weather with rain tonight; partly cloudy on Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	60	68	Nantucket	58	62
Boston	55	60	New Orleans	68	86
Buffalo	52	58	New York	60	68
Calgary	26	40	Norfolk, Va.	64	76
Charleston	66	74	North Platte	24	36
Chicago	58	60	Philadelphia	62	68
Cincinnati	60	68	Phoenix, Ariz.	46	74
Denver	28	32	Pittsburgh	60	66
Eastport, Me.	48	52	Portland, Me.	52	56
Hatteras	70	80	Raleigh	68	74
Honolulu, T.H.	..	82	St. Louis	56	68
7p.m. Oct. 18	78	..	St. Paul	56	56
Helena, Mont.	34	44	Salt Lake City	34	40
Huron, S. D.	32	58	San Francisco	62	70
Jacksonville	84	90	Santa Fe, N.M.	32	50
Kansas City	58	82	Seattle	48	56
Key West	80	86	Tampa	72	84
Los Angeles	60	76	Washington	62	74
Memphis	64	80	Wichita, Kan.	44	48
Miami, Fla.	72	84	Williston, N.D.	28	66
Montreal	46	52			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Oct. 19.
B—Maximum Oct. 18.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 1:51 p. m., Thursday 2:27 a. m.
Height of tides 9.2 feet, 7.8 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:27 p. m.

Jobs Increasing In Massachusetts, Labor Bureau Says

An upturn in employment decidedly greater than the usual seasonal improvement is noted by the State Department of Labor and Industries in its monthly survey of 1080 representative manufacturing plants. For the week ending Sept. 17, the department reported 158,809 workers in these establishments, an increase of more than 14,000 over the corresponding period in August.

Average weekly earnings per worker increased during the month from $17.31 to 17.84, while the weekly pay roll, as a whole, climbed up more than $300,000. Textile pay rolls have nearly doubled since midsummer due to the regular seasonal upturn. Cotton mills were found to be employing 63 per cent of their normal full-time shift while there was a corresponding uplift in woolen and worsted mills.

Leather goods were second to cotton in the percentage of increase in employees for the month. Boot and shoes were the only major industry in the State to show a drop in employment. The strongest increases were noted in Fall River where 20 plants reported an increase of 34.9 per cent in employment.

Although there have been wide gains over the low points of June and July, the textile industry at the middle of September was still operating at a rate less than that of a year ago and well below normal full time.

Realty Counsel Committee to Meet

The real estate advisory committee, formed to provide free counsel and advice to home owners having difficulty with their mortgage payments, will hold its second meeting tomorrow at its Water Street headquarters. Sixty home owners, it is reported, have already taken advantage of the committee's services.

The committee hears cases every Thursday from 2 to 5 p. m. and all home owners are invited to confer with the committee on those occasions. Advice is given only on mortgages for one to three-family houses actually occupied by the owner.

The first committee to be set up will take care of the Boston Metropolitan district and consists of the following: Wr. Wilmot R. Evans, chairman; Mr. F. J. Bradlee, vice-chairman; Mr. Forrest W. Taylor, Mr. Frederic H. Viaux, Mr. Walter Channing, Mr. Henry Whitmore, Mr. H. F. Winslow, Mr. George L. DeBlois, Mr. Charles E. Lee and Mr. Stephen W. Sleeper.

BACK TAXES PAID ON TRUST REALTY

Mr. Myles J. Ferrick, attorney, undertaking the liquidation of assets of the closed Medford Trust Company, yesterday testified that he has had to pay back taxes on several pieces of real estate in the hands of the bank.

He appeared before Mr. Charles W. Blood, master, at the hearing on the bill in equity brought by Mr. Arthur Guy, bank commissioner, against Edwin T. McKnight and 21 other directors, seeking to hold them individually liable for the bank's losses. Mr. Harry A. Gilbert, real estate expert also testified. The hearing continues today.

TRANSIT COMMISSION BACKS EXPENDITURE

The Boston Transit Commission yesterday defended payment of $134,000 by the City of Boston for taking of land and buildings from 115 to 121 North Street to build an approach to the East Boston vehicular tunnel. This expense was declared $49,000 too high by the Boston Finance Commission in a report forwarded to Mayor James M. Curley early yesterday.

In its report to Mayor Curley, the Transit Commission said the property had been assessed for $134,000 for the last 10 years, and pointed out that "it would be unjust to pay less than that figure for a forcible taking." Mayor Curley, in replying to the Finance Commission's charge, said that "apparently in this case at least the Finance Commission has been both unjudicial and indiscreet."

Antiquarians Reëlect Coolidge Head of Society

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 19—Continued use of the American Antiquarian Society's library by historians, college professors, bibliographers and graduate students from all parts of the United States, England, France, Canada and Puerto Rico, was reported by Mr. Robert W. G. Vail, librarian, at the annual meeting of the society held at the library building here today.

Mr. Vail reported accessions during the year of 7216 books, 9456 pamphlets, 11,424 engravings, maps, manuscripts and miscellaneous items and 2653 unbound newspapers.

Mr. Clarence S. Brigham, director of the council, described activities of the society during the year, not the least of which, he said, was the aid extended to two important bibliographical undertakings. These were Evans' "American Bibliography" and Sabin's "Dictionary of Books Relating to America." The former, Mr. Brigham reported, is progressing with his monumental list of books printed in the United States previous to 1800.

The Antiquarian Society supplied nearly half of the titles and in addition has received a grant of $3000 from the American Council of Learned Societies for aid to Mr. Evans in finishing his work. Mr. Sabin's dictionary is being largely compiled in the library building. Mr. Vail is chief editor and is supervising the collection of titles. This work was originally begun in 1868 and temporarily discontinued in 1892.

The society reëlected former President Calvin Coolidge head of the organization for the next year. Mr. Arthur P. Rugg, chief justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, and Mr. Clarence W. Bowen of New York were chosen vice-presidents.

Advertisers Told Time Ripe to Sell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 19—Only by selling more, by using up stock on hand and by setting producers at work can the right kind of relief be afforded to the jobless, declared Mr. Edgar Kobak, president of the Advertising Federation of America, at the closing session of the New England advertising clubs convention here last night.

"Now is the time," said Mr. Kobak, "for the people of the country, particularly those engaged in sales and advertising work, to make up their minds to sell."

He cited opportunities to make sales that are being passed up every day by both salesmen and advertising men on the assumption that "no one wants to buy any more," pointing out that greater fields than ever now exist for keen salesmanship.

Mr. Donald W. Davis, advertising manager of the Springfield Newspapers, was elected district governor. Mr. George A. Dunning of Boston, New England manager for the American Magazine, was chosen deputy governor, and Miss Alice McCoart, president of the Providence Women's Advertising Club, was chosen secretary-treasurer. Worcester was chosen as the next convention city.

SHELVES FILL UP AS BOOKS RETURN

A total of 1065 "missing" books have been returned to the Boston Public Library and its branches and 12,139 persons have had their fines remitted and their cards returned in the first two days of "Fine Cancellation Week," according to an announcement by Mr. Milton E. Lord, director of the library.

Every one of the books returned had been given up as lost at the libraries. More than 25,000 such volumes remain to be retrieved and library officials are stressing the fact that all fines no matter how large are being canceled this week. A total of 66,000 cards remain to be cleared out of the original 78,000. Mr. Lord announced that "Fine Cancellation Week," which ends Saturday, is an emergency measure and will not be repeated each year.

SUBWAY OFFICIALS APPRAISE PROJECT

Advisability of constructing the proposed Huntington Avenue subway at this time was discussed in Boston yesterday at a conference between Gov. Joseph B. Ely and members of the board of public trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway. Mr. Henry I. Harriman, chairman of the board; Mr. Edward E. Whiting, Mr. Charles R. Johnson, and other members attended the meeting.

A new plan was believed to have been discussed at the conference, although neither the Governor nor Mr. Harriman made any statement. The modified proposal, it is said, would begin the subway at Gainsboro Street as originally planned but would proceed under Huntington Avenue only as far as the Mechanics Building, where it would connect under the Boston & Albany railroad yards with the Boylston Street subway. This arrangement, it is understood, would cost only $5,000,000, compared with $8,000,000 if the tube were brought down Stuart Street to Park and Tremont Streets, as originally proposed.

HIGH TO ADDRESS CONFERENCE

Mr. Stanley High, former editor of the Christian Herald, is to be one of the chief speakers at the school of politics to be conducted by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, in the Hotel Bradford, Oct. 25 and 26. Mr. High will speak at the dinner conference Oct. 25, on the subject "The Prohibition Issue in the Campaign and After."

JUNIOR LEAGUES JOIN IN UNITED WELFARE WORK

Sessions Held in Boston Devoted to Instruction by Service Experts

The first welfare conference in the history of The Junior League of America, Inc., now current in Boston, was called for the purpose of establishing in the thought of Junior League members, through conference with each other and with leading professional social service workers, that the Junior Leagues will make themselves genuinely useful in their communities by coöperating with established relief agencies rather than through developing a separate plan of their own.

This much was said today by Miss Dorothy Stebbins of New York, first field secretary of the national organization. Before taking this position at the New York headquarters Miss Stebbins went through the social service courses at Smith College and worked with Dr. Thom in Boston.

Ordinarily the annual convention of the Junior Leagues has been devoted to mere social and internal league matters. But with the accelerating need this year for community help from every available individual in existing problems of human welfare, the national organization called this conference so that members might listen to and carry back to their own communities carefully planned ideas which had been illuminated for them by experts and upon which they might base their own adaptations for volunteer service in their communities.

Many Branches Organized

"Since its organization in New York in 1901 and throughout the development of branches in 121 other localities, including four in Canada and one in Mexico City," Miss Stebbins said, "it has been our privilege to develop an all-round program which would open ways and means to the members for volunteering to serve in one and another needed place in their communities.

"The idea of volunteer service has been twofold: to supplement the professional worker and release her from mere routine work and to provide our own membership with that intelligent background concerning welfare work that will help it, when it comes time, in the ordinary course of events, for them to serve on committees in their own localities.

"This conference is really a sort of crucible in which we are boiling up all the things we have learned or must learn. We came to Boston because it is a center of so much expert social service work. We have been very fortunate in the immediate and gracious agreements to help us gain knowledge that have come from the leading men and women in a variety of philanthropic and welfare agencies.

"We have three trained social workers on our own national staff who shape the program that is the basis of all localized work in the branches. We have had our attention attracted here to all sorts of questions we can pursue when we get home, with the help of our community experts. We want to help, not only in this time of crisis, but when normal times return, too.

Waste in Duplication

"We have all of us seen the abundant dangers of duplication of welfare work and of the difficulties that assail agencies which constantly bump into other agencies. We have seen the problems arising from community drives which raised money for welfare work and none for the administration of that welfare work, and the hue and cry that arose when some of the funds had to be diverted to administration costs, without due public notice that this was inevitable unless there was an administration fund, too.

"Those are the things everyone engaged in welfare work needs to know about, in order to be truly useful. We came to Boston to learn ways and means from people who know them. We believe that volunteer work in our own communities is going to be of a higher value than it has, because we came."

U. S. HOFFMAN MACHINERY

U. S. Hoffman Machinery Corporation had net loss of $696,513 in the first nine months, compared with loss of $334,151 in the like 1931 period.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING
Official Brake and Headlight Station, No. 280
Motor Overhauling and Rebuilding—Body Repairs—Painting
TRICO VISIONAL WIPERS
We are equipped to handle any job regardless of size.
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Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada
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Automobile Registration—1933

Blanks now obtainable and should be filed before Nov. 1st to assure reassignment of numbers. After that date uncalled-for numbers assigned in order blanks received.

We represent solvent companies. Blanks certified and obtained here. *Call or write.*

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Associated with Russell, Fairfield & Ellis
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The National Rockland Bank *of* Boston
Capital $1,500,000
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The widest selection in New York City. All the new styles in sizes 3 to 10 . . . and widths AAAA to D.
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Matrix Shoes offer you the trim lines, the fashionable leathers, the aristocratic lasts that you, as a smartly-dressed woman, expect. But every Matrix Shoe gives you something *more*, something *new* and exclusive—a sole moulded inside to fit every contour of the foot like "Your Footprint in Leather". Matrix adds to quality of style and material, a quality of *comfort* which is distinctly new. For our new Fashion Announcement please write to E. P. Reed & Co., Rochester, N. Y., Matrix Style Studio: 47 West 34th St., New York City.
A WIDE VARIETY OF STYLES AT $8.50 AND $10.00; A FEW AT $12.50

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON
--a SALE of our Regular $1.35 and $1.65
McCALLUM SILK STOCKINGS
Stockings that sold last Saturday at $1.35 and $1.65
98c
3 pairs, $2.85
Regular $1.65 Chiffon!
Regular $1.65 Semi-Service!
Regular $1.35 Service Weight!
(lisle welt and foot)
Now is the time to invest in hosiery stock that will pay you high dividends in quality and service! Because we saw over a month ago that silk prices were on the up and up, we are able to secure extra savings for you now! Order half a dozen pairs in the rich McCallum shades for fall! You'll make a double saving, for on next Monday the prices go back to $1.35 and $1.65.
Colors:
Turf Tan . . . . *brown beige*
Nu Taupe . . . . *dark neutral*
Peter Pan . . . . *neutral gray*
Real Brown . . . *new fall brown*
Gun Metal
STOCKINGS—STREET FLOOR—MAIN STORE

PLAN TO WIDEN MONROE IDEALS TOLD BY ROWE

United States Is Urged to Enlarge Services to South America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., Oct. 19—United States duties toward the South American continent far beyond the scope of the Monroe Doctrine were laid down as vital steps in Pan-Americanism today by Dr. L. S. Rowe, director-general of the Pan American Union, in a speech before the Institute of International Affairs at William and Mary College here.

The Monroe Doctrine, declared Dr. Rowe, defines the position of the United States in so far as Europe's relation to the affairs of South America is concerned, but does not throw much light on the relations of the United States to the Latin-American republics.

The doctrine, he said, should be adopted by every American republic, making it continental in scope. This would in no way tie the hands of the Government of the United States in determining the circumstances to which the doctrine should apply. With the bases of the doctrine supported by the republics of the American continent there should be no reason why misgivings, to which the instrument has given rise, should occur again.

The most important ideal beyond the Monroe Doctrine he defined as:

1. Acceptance of the basis of nonaggression.
2. Barring of war for the acquisition of future territory.
3. Judicial settlement of international disputes.

With reference to the acceptance of the basis of nonaggression and the declaration against any future territorial acquisition by force Dr. Rowe explained "that the United States has placed itself on record in such a clear and unequivocal manner as to leave no room for doubt. With reference to the judicial settlement of international disputes the Government of the United States on Jan. 3, 1929 signed a most advanced convention providing for the arbitration of all judicial questions that may arise between the United States and countries of Latin America. Unfortunately, the Senate has appended to the treaty a reservation which robs it of much value." Dr. Rowe referred to the Senate's declaration that it would not forgo the right to treat independently of the convention providing for arbitration.

Denying that American loans had affected unfavorably the Latin-American attitude toward the United States, Dr. Rowe said that danger was involved in the large ownership by Americans of the basic natural resources there, where sentiment for national control is growing.

"The solution," he said, "will be found in a broad statesmanlike policy on the part of the great industrial corporations operating in Latin America, which will serve to convince the people that these companies are contributing their share toward the betterment of social conditions."

At last night's meeting of the institute, Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, chief of the division of far eastern affairs of the State Department disclaimed any intention on the part of the United States of seeking to act as judge in dealing with the Manchurian dispute.

"The American Government," he said, "has maintained an attitude of impartiality. Its efforts have been directed toward the maintenance of American rights and interests. These rights and interests arise in part out of treaties and agreements to which the United States is party, but they rest basically on the foundation of the general or common interest and concern of all nations in the problem of maintaining and preserving peace.

"The American Government has considered it proper and desirable and advisable to act in coöperation or in concert with other powers or agencies whose principal objective in this situation is identical with ours."

Hornbeck Speech Criticized

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Oct. 19—The Tokyo press considers that Mr. Stanley Hornbeck's speech before the Institute of International Affairs at Williamsburg to be a reiteration of the Stimson doctrine, indicating "the usual American hazy idealism, which ignores the bitter realities of the Far Eastern situation."

Bootleggers Pick Wrong Customer

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—A group of bootleggers in Brooklyn inadvertently included in their mailing list the name of Mr. Frederick Pepper, assistant United States attorney in charge of prosecution of offenders of the Volstead Act, and as a result five of them have been arrested and their headquarters located by the police. Mr. Pepper is in the office of Mr. Howard W. Ameli, United States attorney in Brooklyn.

Seven prohibition agents also raided the Park Avenue, a lavishly appointed restaurant in Manhattan, last night and booked 24 men employees on charges of sale and possession of liquor and of violation of the internal revenue laws.

The agents said they seized a large quantity of liquor. The furnishings of the restaurant, which included a circular bar of solid maple, black and silver panels and huge mirrors, were estimated to be worth from $50,000 to $75,000.

Dedication Date Set For Wright Monument

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP)—Nov. 19 has been fixed by the War Department as the date for the dedication of the Wright Monument at Kill Devil Hill, near Kitty Hawk, N. C.

This monument, completed in accordance with an act by Congress, will commemorate the first successful human attempt at power-driven flight, achieved by Orville Wright, Dec. 17, 1903.

The memorial is a triangular granite shaft 60 feet in height. It will be surmounted by a powerful airways beacon, about 80 miles south of Norfolk

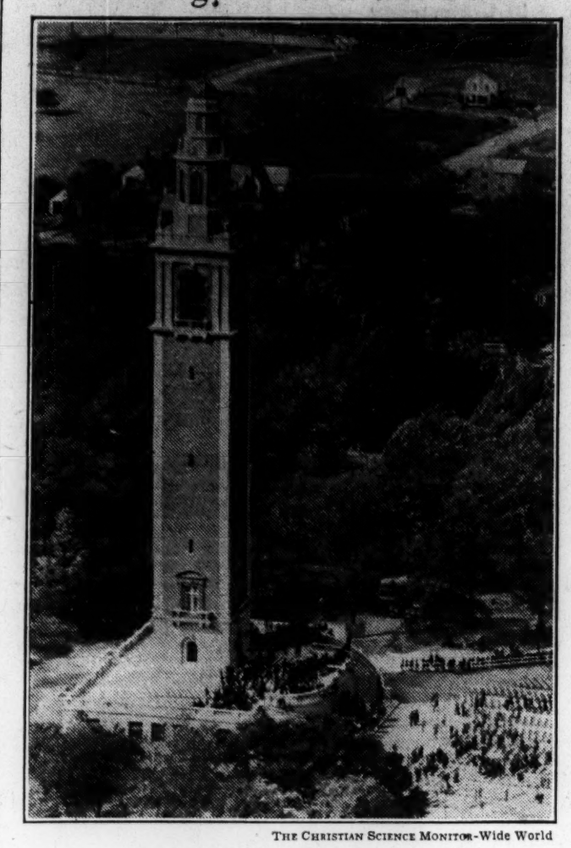
Orville Wright has been invited to attend the exercises, which will be under the direction of a commission composed of Mr. Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War; Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, and Mr. Roy D. Chapin, Secretary of Commerce.

ST. LAWRENCE AIR LINE PLANNED FOR WINTER

MONTREAL, Oct. 19 (AP)—Canadian Airways, Ltd., yesterday announced a decision to operate during the coming winter a service along the north shore of the St. Lawrence River, Quebec to Seven Islands, for passengers and freight.

No contract for the carriage of air mail along the north shore has been awarded yet by the Post Office Department, it was stated. Airplanes can cover the 380 miles between the two points in 3½ hours, whereas the distance can be covered by dog sled, the only means of land travel, in winter, in little less than a month.

Honoring Heroes of World War



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

VIRGINIA'S MEMORIAL CARILLON TOWER

Scene at Richmond in Connection With Dedicatory Exercises Held by the State on Oct. 15.

Virginia's New 'Singing Tower' Dedicated to Its War Heroes

Richmond Structure Containing 66 Bells Rises 245 Feet From Base of Sculptured Stone and Was Built Under Act of Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 19 — The 246th "singing tower" in the world and the thirtieth in the United States has been dedicated here by the citizenry. Sixty-six bells lifted their beautifully tuned voices in memoriam to the war heroes and the living soldiers of Virginia.

M. Anton Brees, celebrated carillonneur son of a celebrated Belgian carillonneur father, played the dedicatory program. The father, M. Gustav Brees, has played the great carillon of Antwerp Cathedral for 53 years. A stubbornly patriotic man, when enemy soldiers came during the World War to demand that he play the bells, he locked the door to the tower and sent out word that he was "out of the city." And when the armistice was signed, he unlocked the door, and sped aloft, and "La Brabanconne" crashed out over the heads of a once more hopeful people.

The younger M. Brees has dedicated many of the finest carillons that have risen to charm the people of the United States in the last two decades.

The tower holding the bells rises 245 feet from a base of terraced and sculptured stone and an elevator connects the main entrance with the clavier room and bell chamber.

The porticoed base is an adaptation from the home of Raphael in Venice and is joined to rooms which will contain the war museum of the State.

The state appropriation of $157,000 for building the tower was authorized in 1928. The basis of the design is by Cram & Ferguson, architects, of Boston. Since 1925, when the phrase "singing tower" first tended to mystify Richmond people interested in a war memorial, the meaning of the phrase, and its relationship to bell music, has steadily accelerated and captured the imagination of the people.

The size of the bells ranges from six feet nine inches in diameter to six inches across, and the aggregate weight of the set is 63,245 pounds. Ordinarily the bells would be played by hand from a clavier, but there is an automatic clock attachment which allows the use of music rolls.

The bells were cast at Loughborough, Eng., by the John Taylor Company, with the Hemonys, considered the preëminent bell founders of the world. Other carillons in the United States have been made by the Taylors.

Thus does Virginia join the states which have provided their people, whether by private gift or public foundation, with a form of civic music which comes across the centuries from the 1500's. "Singing towers" early taught the people of the Low Countries a love of folk songs and the great melodies of their fatherland. The floating strains of music were a frequent accompaniment to the painting of such men as Vermeer and Rembrandt.

There grew up a literature about the "singing towers" of the Old World; novelists turned aside from the fictionizing of man's contests with man to celebrate a music that had touched them with magic; Melchor Forkens wrote for many men when he wrote gratefully, "This soft music hovers over street and tree, and city wall. . . ." The Ghent carillon has inspired the poets of many generations.

Wars have taken tolls of great bells. In the great war, the Tower of the Cloth of Gold in Louvain crashed to the earth. Guards were set over all the other towers, as guards would be set over jewels threatened with theft.

Virginians received their inspiration for a singing memorial to their fallen comrades from Mr. Granville G. Valentine, chairman of the citizens' committee of the War Memorial Commission, who is a nephew of the Virginian sculptor, Mr. Edward V. Valentine.

In 1926 the Legislature passed the Carillon Act, which guaranteed this form of memorial as a state-wide plan.

Now the bells have been dedicated. And over the broad richness of the Old Dominion, in sun and rain, in darkness and light, and, it is to be hoped, in perpetual peace, the music of the bells will filter. And, singing, turn back the thoughts of a people to those lines of Longfellow:

"The bells themselves are the best of preachers,
Their brazen lips are learned teachers,
From their pulpits of stone, in the upper air,
Sounding aloft, without crack or flaw,
Shriller than trumpets under the Law,
Now a sermon, and now a prayer. . . ."

POWER BOARD IS HELPED BY TWO DECISIONS

Supreme Court Finding and Its Own Declaration Strengthen Position

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—Two decisions of the past week have materially strengthened the Federal Power Commission in its struggle to bring reluctant power utilities under the effective control and regulation of the Federal Government.

Refusal by the Supreme Court to review the Clarion River Power Company case upholds the authority of the commission to take evidence regarding cost of net investments of power projects, an authority without which the whole Water Power Act would be meaningless and the power commission powerless.

The application of the power company in this case was only one point in the attack being made along the entire water power front against the authority of the power commission. The second decision strengthening the commission's authority was a declaration of its own intended to meet the attack of the Appalachian Power Company. It declared to be navigable the New River, flowing through Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina, on which the Appalachian company wishes to build a power project provided, apparently, that it can escape the jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

By this second action the commission assures to itself regulatory power over any project on the New River so long as the constitutionality of the Federal Water Power Act is upheld by the Supreme Court. And the sympathetic decision of that court in the first case is accepted as an indication here that the court is in no mood to question the constitutional right of Congress to establish a regulatory body with authority over water power on navigable streams or where it might interfere with interstate or foreign commerce.

The two decisions, in the opinion of members of the commission, leave the regulatory body in a stronger position against the attacks of the power interests than it has been any time since it first sought to establish effective control. The most important stake at issue is the right of the commission to determine the actual capital investment in power projects. On this allowed investment is determined the basis for recapture of the project by the Federal Government at the expiration of the license.

It is obviously to the interest of the power company to fix its investment at as large a figure as possible, both to enhance the recapture price and to provide an excuse for charging higher power rates to secure a given return on investment. It is equally to the interest of the Government to fix the net investment at as low a figure as possible so it may pay less if and when it recaptures the project.

The Clarion River case revolves around this point. When the chief accountant of the commission examined the "actual legitimate cost" statement submitted by the Clarion company for its Piney project he reported that more than $6,000,000 of the $11,000,000 was padding.

The accountant, Mr. William V. King, cited as examples of padding such items as the purchase of $144 worth of $3 neckties alleged to have been used as souvenirs at the opening of the project.

Proponents of federal regulation of all power utilities in the country charge that high rates prevalent in this country are largely based on this same practice of padding. They maintain that power companies claim they are earning only a small percentage on their investment despite high rates.

In reality it is claimed some power companies earn percentages running up into the thirties and forties on actual investment although books show earnings as low as 4 or 5 per cent. If the Federal Government could examine accounts of all power companies, it is contended, electricity rates throughout the country would be reduced by more than one-half.

UTILITY NOTE REDEMPTION

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—The New England Power Association has called for redemption on Nov. 18 its entire $20,000,000 issue of 5 per cent gold notes due Dec. 1.

BRITISH GROUP BACKS HOOVER ON ARMS PLAN

Memorial to MacDonald Signed by Church and Civic Dignitaries

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 19—An imposing national memorial, urging immediate "acceptance in principle" of the Hoover disarmament proposals, was presented to the Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, bearing the signatures of 26 peers, 35 members of Parliament, 11 mayors of important towns, 27 bishops, 25 other high dignitaries of the Church of England, 14 leaders of Free Churches, a chief rabbi, seven prominent natural scientists, 45 men and women holding important academical posts, nine leading physicians, 17 well-known barristers, 31 writers and journalists, five Labor leaders, 38 public men and industrialists and 38 women in many walks of life.

The memorialists further advocate total abolition of submarines, tanks, naval and military aviation and international control of civil aviation, total abolition of warships of more than 10,000 tons, and particularly ask the Prime Minister to use his influence against replacement of existing capital ships by a new category of 22,000 or 25,000 tons. Field artillery of more than four-inch caliber should also be abolished, the memorialists declare, "as this limit has been laid down for Germany."

The memorial concludes: "We have now to choose between a policy of leveling down toward standards imposed by the peace treaties of 1919 and a policy that implies leveling up. The peace of the world and the healthy life of the League of Nations depends upon our immediate choice."

$75,000,000 CANADIAN LOAN

OTTAWA, Oct. 19—The domestic loan, which will be floated by the Canadian Government, will total $75,000,000. It has not yet been decided when the loan will be offered to the public, but probably it will be before the presidential election in the United States.

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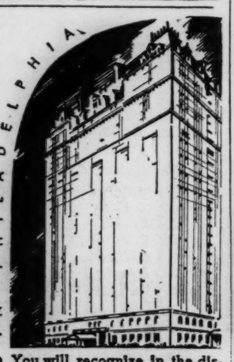

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30x4.50	6.10	11.90	30x5.25	8.75	16.98
28x4.75	6.97	13.60	31x5.25	8.98	17.46
29x4.75	7.15	13.90	28x5.50	9.25	17.98
29x5.00	7.38	14.32	29x5.50	9.40	18.30
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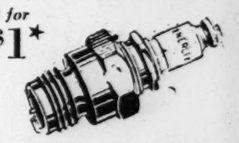

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STIMSON PUTS HOOVER'S CASE IN CLEAR LIGHT

Shows Him Man to Whom People Naturally Turn in a Crisis

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—In Herbert Hoover as President, the American people have, in their hour of emergency, the one man to whom, had he not been in the Presidency, they would have turned instinctively to bring to bear "his tried skill and powers" on the solution of the nation's economic crisis, in the opinion of Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, speaking before Republican leaders at the National Republican Club here last night.

Mr. Stimson spread the record of the achievements of the Hoover Administration before the voters, challenging the quality of Democratic leadership in the light of the President's firm policies on a balanced budget and the protective tariff and his program of financial rehabilitation, which Mr. Stimson declared, had saved the nation's "tottering institutions."

The forces of recuperation have been put into motion in America by a program of governmental action, Mr. Stimson asserted, and he warned against exercise of the franchise this year "with a mind blinded by adversity or swayed by emotion." Instead, he urged a ballot on Nov. 8 that would "take cognizance of the logic of returning to the White House the man who gave such satisfactory evidence that he was winning out."

Made Telling Points

It was Mr. Stimson's first speech in the presidential canvass, and he carried forward in decisive fashion the vigorous defense with which the President himself is putting the record of his Administration before the country for a mandate to complete the tasks of the upswing from the economic recession. Mr. Stimson spoke in a hall of many times less capacity than the Madison Square Garden auditorium in which thousands heard former President Coolidge uphold Mr. Hoover's right to reelection, but if his visible audience was smaller than Mr. Coolidge's, his radio audience stretched from ocean to ocean and from Maine to Texas.

The Secretary of State's defense of the President's emergency policies was one of the strongest that has marked the canvass. He said he did not ask the voter to support a man merely because he was in office, but "to have the steadiness and stanchness" to decide from the record whether President Hoover ought to be in.

"Confidence has been restored," he continued; "signs of recovery appear on many sides, but we are not yet out of the woods. . . . A failure to appreciate the extent of the disaster that has been avoided, the wise and vigorous measures that have been taken to avert it, and the danger that it may come again if the positions taken are not reënforced and resolutely held, would be a tragic error.

"If this economic disaster had swept upon the country when any other man was in the presidency," he continued, "is it not a fair assumption to make that, of all Americans competent to deal with such a situation, Herbert Hoover, by reason of his tested experience and his success in so many other economic crises would have been sought out by his country and asked to devote his skill and powers to its solution?

"When the crisis came, it found him in the Presidency. For over three years you have had the picture before you of his unswerving fidelity, his courageous initiative and his unerring sagacity. We have come through a hurricane which has wrecked most of the governments of the world with our economic structure and the principles of our Government still sound and secure."

Mr. Stimson's address was an outline of the major achievements of the Hoover Administration in stemming the economic recession, to which he juxtaposed the evasions and silences which, he said, characterized the Democratic leadership. Specifically, he challenged Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt and his running mate, Speaker John N. Garner of Texas, to state their stand on the question of a cash payment of the bonus.

Every day of the Governor's continued silence on this issue retarded recovery, he declared, and he cited his "forgotten man" speech of last April as evidence that the Democratic candidate had held back recovery by inflaming class prejudice.

Puts Case Clearly

The full text of his speech follows:

We are approaching an election which in many ways is more critical and important than any which this country has faced since the Civil War. The depression from which we are suffering has been caused by a war much greater than our Civil War and one which left its disastrous effects upon all the nations of the world.

In the course of this depression great crises have been met; panic has been checked; and the forces of recuperation have been put into motion by a program of governmental action. Confidence has been restored; signs of recovery appear on many sides; but we are not yet out of the woods. A false step from the firm path that has been taken might well throw us back into a morass even deeper than the one out of which we have pulled ourselves.

In the coming elections we must choose the man who shall be our leader in this difficult situation and upon whose shoulders shall rest the responsibility for carrying on the work of saving the nation. It is an election which calls for the highest intelligence and the greatest steadiness and courage. A failure to appreciate the extent of the disaster that has been avoided, the wise and vigorous measures that have been taken to avert it, and the danger that it may come again if the positions taken are not reënforced and resolutely held, would be a tragic error.

If any man thinks that matters can be no worse than they are now, he is desperately mistaken. They could be made a great deal worse. We have barely escaped grave dangers which other nations have suffered, and a mistake now may still throw us back into those dangers. If in an election of this kind, involving the issues which this election involves, the judgment of the people of America is not going to be based upon their reason and intelligence but upon blind emotion born solely of adversity, our economic welfare may receive a setback from which it will take long to recover.

Vital as Any War

We are not now in the emergency of war, but we are in one of the greatest emergencies short of war in which our country ever has been placed. It would be just as serious to the solution of that emergency to change the leadership now engaged in that work of solution as it would be to change the leadership of an army actually engaged in battle.

I do not ask you to support a man merely because he is in office. I ask you to have the steadiness and stanchness to examine the record and to decide intelligently whether he ought to be in and whether there is not satisfactory evidence that he is winning out.

Tonight I shall try to recall to you in the briefest possible way some of the chief elements of the problem which Mr. Hoover has faced during the past three years and to point out the principles which have guided him in what he has done. Of course, I shall not even attempt to give the details of the long terrible struggle through which he has passed or of the great program of reconstruction which he has carried through.

But I shall try to point out certain outstanding features which are of critical importance, and I shall try to show you how on each of these points, Mr. Roosevelt and his Democratic colleagues have either criticized or actually opposed what Mr. Hoover has done. In such a way we may get a clear measure of what we may expect if we should seek to make a change in our leader.

Depression World-Wide

The first outstanding feature of these past three years has been that the depression from which we have been suffering has been world-wide and that as a result the United States is surrounded by other countries whose condition may adversely affect us. My duties as Secretary of State have made me acquainted with the troubles of the rest of the world and have brought home to me with special clearness the fact that among the other nations the depression has been much worse than with us.

We have suffered from falling prices which have caused tremendous business losses and unemployment. The nations around us have suffered from much lower prices and much greater business losses and proportionately from much more unemployment. We have been glutted with goods which we cannot sell and labor to which we cannot give employment. They have had a great deal more than we. We have had bank failures and consequent fright and panic.

We have seen our citizens draw their deposits out of the bank, where they were helping to sustain business, and hide those savings in their homes and stockings, where they were useless for such a purpose. We have witnessed attacks on the solvency of our national currency and upon the deposits of our gold reserve.

The nations around us have had more bank failures, more acute panic, much more hoarding of savings by their citizens, and worse than that, many of them, even the best and strongest of those nations, have been forced off the gold standard into monetary insolvency.

Put on Protective Armor

What was the first main policy to be pursued in such a situation? Manifestly to prevent our bad situation at home from being made worse by the additional dangers from without. Our ship of state might be staggering in the heavy seas, but it is a vessel of great natural buoyancy, and the first thing to make sure of was that it should have an opportunity to right itself without being overwhelmed by further blows from without. We have been surrounded by a world suffering from an even greater overproduction of goods, particularly agricultural products, than ourselves.

The first thing was to make sure that our situation was not further complicated by the influx of those goods from abroad into our own falling market. This was done.

In the first summer of Mr. Hoover's term, even before the depression had become general, in order to assist the already distressing situation of agriculture, Mr. Hoover called a session of Congress and a year later the tariff was raised upon those agricultural products which were most clearly threatened by the oversupplies from abroad. Furthermore, scientific machinery in the shape of a bipartisan tariff board was created by which further protection, if necessary, could be given to other commodities in case a change of conditions made such further protection necessary.

This can now be done without the adverse effect on business, which is inevitably caused by a general tariff revision by Congress.

By this action during the crisis of the depression, our country has been protected from further loss and danger from without. When we consider the narrowness of the margin by which we have escaped, this protection may well have made the difference between recovery and complete collapse. Mr. Hoover's action was prompt, wise, and courageous, and it is now shown to have been thus far effective.

No Time for Tariff Tinkering

What has been the attitude of the Democratic candidate and platform toward the situation which I have discussed? What would have been done if the question had confronted him? What may be done in the future if the Democrats come into power?

The Democratic platform demands a competitive tariff for revenue and separate tariff bargains with separate nations. It abandons the principles of protection; it proposes a new system so radically different from every system which we have ever had that it necessarily involves a general tariff revision; it demands the repeal of the present Tariff Commission.

Mr. Roosevelt also in his speeches has attacked the present tariff and has virtually promised a general revision and a reduction of the tariff, in other words, even now when the passage of time has made the emergency of the situation perfectly clear, both Mr. Roosevelt and his platform attack the fundamental safeguard which Mr. Hoover and the Republican Party have thrown around American business and the American workman in this time of emergency.

Of all times, is this the time to abandon protection and substitute a competitive tariff? If there was ever a time when even a free trader would admit that a tariff was absolutely necessary for the welfare of America, it is now, when we are surrounded everywhere by immense oversupplies of foreign goods seeking a chance to be dumped upon our market. The great economic strength upon which the United States has always depended has been our home market.

The Democratic Party proposes to destroy them at the very time when that resource is most needed. Congressional tariff revisions have always been notoriously unsettling to business, and now at a time when such a general revision would be most disastrous; at the very moment when business is beginning to find again its new equilibrium after the depression and signs of revival are beginning to appear, the Democratic Party proposes a general tariff revision.

Quelling Financial Panic

The net outstanding contrast to which I shall call your attention is that between the way in which Mr. Hoover has handled the terrible financial panic last year and the attitude shown toward that same situation by his opponent, Mr. Roosevelt. This panic developed in the late summer and autumn of 1931 and lasted through the following winter and spring.

Our people, alarmed by the long continued fall of prices and the business depression, and by the sight of panic abroad, became themselves alarmed lest our financial system would follow the course of disaster which they had seen taking place in Europe.

Other nations in their alarm were withdrawing their gold which they had deposited in our Treasury. American depositors became panic-stricken and began to draw out their deposits from our banks. This reacted on business and caused a further fall in prices.

A situation soon arose which threatened to destroy utterly not only our entire system of banks and savings banks but our insurance companies, our building loan associations, and all the other fiduciary institutions with which the savings of our people are invested and upon which our business and the support of our employment are dependent. Over three hundred American banks failed in September, 1931, and over five hundred more in October.

It was a situation of the most critical nature. It affected every section and class of our country. Mr. Hoover's treatment of it was appropriate to the character of the crisis. After careful study and taking the advice of all men most competent to advise, he called into conference the leaders of Congress of both parties and of every shade of opinion.

The conference was held in that historic room, the library of Abraham Lincoln, well qualified to evoke every sentiment of national feeling and patriotic self-devotion. In that room Mr. Hoover presented to this guests a program of reconstruction which should place the credit of the entire American Government behind the tottering institutions of our people. It was a program which in its comprehensiveness, courage, and originality was without precedent.

Never had a proposal of such thoroughgoing character been presented before in any economic depression in this country. It was presented as a national remedy for a great national emergency. It was presented as an appeal transcending every consideration of class, section or party. By reason of its intrinsic soundness and the courage and insistence with which he pushed it, Mr. Hoover succeeded in getting practically the entire program adopted by Congress before it adjourned in July.

With the adoption of these measures the panic ceased. Our people were reassured. Two hundreds and fifty million dollars of currency has come back from the stockings and gone into the banks; over $275,000,000 of gold has returned from abroad to our Treasury, the streams of credit have been loosened and made available to the business and commerce of this country. There is a new spirit of confidence in business which did not exist four months ago.

The very center of this reconstruction program which had been proposed by Mr. Hoover and adopted by Congress was the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. That was the instrumentality by which the credit of the Government was loaned to support the tottering credit system of our people.

That was the organization which made the necessary loans to our banks, our insurance companies and the other institutions in which our savings were deposited and by which our business was being carried. As soon as that corporation was organized and began its work, the beneficent results were immediately visible. The life streams of credit began to flow into the veins of our business system and to restore the impulses of life which had so long been deficient.

Cites Rank Misstatement

At that very critical moment, when the hope of recovery was hanging in the balance, at Albany on April 7th last, Mr. Roosevelt made an attack upon this beneficent process which had just begun. He made a speech on "The Forgotten Man" in which he asserted that the funds which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation were distributing were not reaching the small people and the small banks and institutions of the country, but were being put solely at the disposition of the big banks, the railroads, and the big corporations.

This was a complete misstatement of facts. Coming at the time that it did, it was incredibly reckless. Mr. Roosevelt has since in part retracted it. The facts are that the great majority of the banks which have borrowed from that corporation are located in small towns; some 70 per cent of them in towns of less than 5000 inhabitants; and more than one-fifth of all the banks in the country have received such loans.

But Mr. Roosevelt's statement was misleading in a much wider sense, for in America, as in every other modern nation, the welfare of every inhabitant is so bound up in the integrity of its credit system that a blow to that system harms and a benefit to it helps every man, woman, and child in the land.

When we speak of helping the banks, whom do we mean? To whom does the help go? It goes to the customer whom the banks serve; to the depositors who intrust to it their savings; to the farmers who borrow from the banks the means of carrying their farms or harvesting their crops; to the manufacturer who borrows to pay his pay roll until his raw materials are turned into finished products; to the home builder who borrows to complete his house.

And when a bank closes, who suffers? The wage earner both in factory and farm; the farmer; the business man; and every man, woman and child in the country.

Dealt Blow at Recovery

Our country, America, is a great living unit where every man's benefit is intimately and necessarily tied to the welfare of every other man. Whoever seeks to deny that relationship; whoever seeks to set off the welfare of one class against another class does an incalculable harm to the welfare of the entire nation. I am glad to say that other Democrats recognized these great truths.

Mr. Alfred E. Smith shortly after Mr. Roosevelt's speech issued a statement in which he used the following words:

"We should stop talking about The Forgotten Man and about class distinctions. There is no other country in the world where individual initiative counts for so much, where opportunities to rise are so great and where class prejudice is so unimportant. . . . Just now all of our people are in trouble. The old rich are the new poor. What is needed in the crisis of today is the united cooperative effort of all good citizens of whatever class or creed to fight our way out of the bog of depression to the solid ground of good American enterprise and prosperity."

In that statement, Mr. Smith put into vigorous utterance the principles upon which Mr. Hoover had proposed and was carrying through his program for the reconstruction of our economic life. But by his speech of April 7th, Mr. Roosevelt at a very critical moment had not only dealt a blow at our recovery, but he had shown that he could seek to inflame class prejudices at the very time when other men, regardless of party, were seeking to serve the nation.

Balancing the Budget

The last fundamental feature of Mr. Hoover's program to which I shall call your attention is the most important one of all. By the autumn of 1931 the losses in business caused by the deepening of the depression and by the financial panic which had set in had become reflected in the tax receipts of the Government. It had become evident that the budget of the Government was heavily out of balance. Furthermore, the work of reconstruction and relief would necessarily throw further burdens upon the credit of the country.

Mr. Hoover insisted that the budget must be brought into balance. He insisted that the program of reconstruction must be carried through without risking our national credit. He insisted that this could only be done by balancing the national budget as we went. He foresaw that unless this was done, unless we at once showed our willingness through increased taxes to pay for both our losses and all expenses of relief and reconstruction, the world at large would not believe that we would ever pay them. The world would believe that we had started on the long downward road toward paper money, inflation, loss of credit, and final repudiation, the same road that has brought misery to millions of people in many countries and in many ages.

The very foundation of every American's faith in American trade, business or banks rests upon his faith in the financial soundness and solvency of his government. That is the corner stone upon which confidence and prosperity depend. If that should go wrong; if our money should cease to be good at par; if an American dollar no longer was worth 100 cents in gold, a blow would be struck at the root of every institution and every business in the land and at the welfare of every man, woman and child throughout the United States.

The worst loss would fall upon those who could least protect themselves, the laboring people, the wage earners, the men and women whose pay would be depreciated by cheap money. Everyone would suffer but those people would suffer most.

Contrast Clear and Sharp

On this question of balancing the budget, the contrast between the President and his opponents is sharp and clear. Mr. Garner last Friday made a speech in which he sought to deny to Mr. Hoover the credit for balancing the budget. Fortunately actions speak louder than words, and the country has before it the record of the actions of both parties during the long critical months when this struggle over this question was proceeding.

Mr. Hoover presented the necessity for balancing the budget in his message to Congress on Dec. 9, 1931, and during the eight months that Congress was in session, he continued to press upon that body the absolute necessity of economy in expenditures, and of raising the revenues necessary to meet them.

In the very beginning the President cut the original budget proposals of the departments by $369,000,000. On May 5th, when it became evident that further economies were necessary, he sent a special message to Congress proposing a further reduction of $230,000,000.

He organized throughout the nation a gigantic program of private and local relief, thus striving to keep alive the sense of private and local responsibility for such relief. He urged that government relief appropriations should be confined to productive projects and he insisted upon other restrictions by which the expenditures of the government would be eventually recouped.

Day in and day out, by conference with the members of Congress and by public messages to that body, he insisted that the budget should be balanced and balanced as promptly as possible in order to restore the confidence of the people in their government and thus hasten business recovery.

Coopering the Pork Barrel

In this essential feature of his program, Mr. Hoover had the support of many of the leading Democrats of the country, both in Congress and in private life. The highest credit is due to those men and the President has been the first to recognize it. But he did not have the willing support of the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives, and he did not have the willing support of the man who was the speaker of that house and who is now the Democratic candidatae for Vice-President.

While it is true that Mr. Garner proposed to support the doctrine of a balanced budget, that did not prevent him and the Democratic majority of the House from again and again throwing themselves behind proposals which would have hopelessly wrecked the budget, destroyed the confidence of the country and placed insuperable obstacles in the path of recovery.

The Garner bill, providing nearly $1,250,000,000 for the construction of nearly 3000 unneeded post offices and many other unnecessary public buildings and other works, was such a proposal, and its passage by the Democratic majority at a time when our national solvency was at stake was an act of reckless irresponsibility.

These proposed expenditures were so uncalled for that many of the very communities where such buildings were to be placed protested against the proposal.

The Patman bill, providing for the payment of a bonus to veterans of $2,250,000,000 by the issuance of paper money, was another such proposal; and its passage by the Democratic House was an even more flagrant act of reckless irresponsibility. The Garner bill, which proposes to allow any individual who could not raise money elsewhere to borrow from the Government of the United States and thus put the Government into a gigantic pawnbroking business, was another such proposal; and yet it required the veto of the President to stop it.

Wasted Precious Time

The action of the Democratic majority of the House in rejecting the unanimously reported bill of their own Ways and Means Committee for balancing the budget wasted many precious weeks and set back the cause of recovery at the most critical period of last spring. The same Democratic majority of the House refused to follow the recommendation of their own special committee on economy which had recommended a bill for reducing expenditures by about two hundred millions of dollars.

When the Democratic House finally passed the bill, they had rejected all the proposed economies except about forty millions of dollars. Each of these steps was taken when time was precious, when the nation's condition was most threatening, and against the earnest protest of all sane and sober advisers of both political parties. These actions were chiefly responsible for the long delay in balancing the budget which caused the gloom and discouragement of last spring and early summer.

This record is relevant to show what we may expect in the future. It is also a measure of the difficulties which will confront Mr. Roosevelt in case he is elected. It takes special courage to be a sound money President of the Democratic Party. His own party will thoroughly test out the stanchness of Franklin D. Roosevelt if he becomes President.

The same proposals which confronted Mr. Hoover will undoubtedly be hurled at him. Have we any evidence of his soundness or courage as to such proposals, any one of which if decided wrongly may well throw this country back into the morass from which it is just emerging?

Bonus Cloud Still Looms

Take the question of the immediate payment of the $2,250,000,000 for the veterans' bonus. If that payment were made, it would at once utterly destroy the balance of the budget which Mr. Hoover labored so hard last winter to establish. The mere possibility of it has thrown a chill on the reviving business situation. Every day that passes, while the situation is thus left uncertain, retards our recovery and endangers our financial credit.

Mr. Hoover at once promptly and publicly made his position clear.

Mr. Garner has announced that he would say nothing on the subject.

Mr. Roosevelt has thus far remained silent, when every day of silence was a blow to the credit of his Government and the restoration of business He has toured the country from one end to the other and talked of many things.

He has told us of King James ferry boats and Alice in Wonderland and Humpty Dumpty. But upon the specific questions upon which more than anything else the economic recovery of this nation now depends and as to which the upholders of national solvency are most keen to hear, he has said nothing.

We do not know whether he favors the various bills which his party favored last winter or not. We do not know whether he will fight courageously for a balanced budget against them or not. We do not know whether he approves the $5,000,000,000 public program or his supporter, Mr. Hearst, which would set back the cause of recovery even further than the bills which Mr. Garner has proposed.

All we know is that a grim battle has been successfully waged thus far against all of these evils by Mr. Hoover, that the battle is still on and more attacks are threatening, and that Mr. Roosevelt has said nothing.

Governor's Record Cited

Even where Mr. Roosevelt has touched upon the conditions of the depression, the few suggestions which he has made have been belied by his own performance as Governor of the State of New York. He has criticized what he terms the orgy of speculation and excessive flotation of securities, and has promised that if elected President, he will control

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Continued Extravagance in Government
Means
Increasing Burden of Taxation
Which Means
Continued Depression and Unemployment

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COUNCILS PLAN TO SAFEGUARD LIBRARY WORK

Emergency Groups to Be Set Up Wherever Facilities Are Threatened

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—Emergency Library Councils will be set up in every community throughout the United States "where excessive or undue curtailment threatens library facilities and service" as an initial step in the program of the National Association for Progress through Libraries, according to announcement from its headquarters here.

The association was organized recently by a group of leading business men, educators, clergymen and representatives of social and civic organizations to stimulate nation-wide library consciousness and to advance the cause of adequate library facilities and service.

Establishment of local Emergency Library Councils is a key policy in the effort "to safeguard the nation's investment in cultural facilities and to establish the balance between industrial and cultural progress necessary to economic stability," Mr. C. L. Harrington, executive secretary of the organization, said.

"National investment in libraries exceeds $700,000,000, and the cultural facilities represented by this investment should not be impaired by indiscriminate budget slashing," he continued. "No investment is of greater importance to permanent well-being and morale and to the future earning power of our people—fundamental factors in prosperity. It is an investment particularly important also to the education and inspiration of the youth of the country.

"The Association for Progress through Libraries recognizes the need for sound economy and is wholly in sympathy with every constructive activity intended to eliminate waste and extravagance in municipal, state and federal government functions. However, in many instances, library budgets have already been reduced to the danger point.

"Tax funds diverted from cultural and educational projects almost invariably must be expended for correction of social evils resulting from breakdown of the cultural plant. Further, lowered cultural standards inevitably bring about lowered standards of living and so limit and eventually destroy buying power.

"Plans of the Association for Progress Through Libraries which were presented last month at a conference of the New York Library Association at Lake Placid, N. Y., include educational activities to promote library interests, legislative activities to urge legislation favorable to libraries and an organization program to bring into a united group a full citizen representation in support of libraries both to meet threatened curtailment of budget and to plan for expansion to adequately serve the community."

Quick Ascents, Slow Landings

★ ★ ★

European Meet Shows Progress in Safety Polish Pilot Carries Off First Honors

★ ★ ★

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Greater flying safety for the amateur pilot was demonstrated at this year's International European Circuit Flight. High speeds for fast travel and very low landing speeds, assuring safe descents, were achieved. Moreover, the adoption of wing slots and ailerons simultaneously movable in the same direction has tended toward keeping the plane from stalling and sloping off on a wing.

The European Circuit Flight is not a race in the ordinary sense, but is devised for developing planes used in private flying. Therefore, the competing machines are subjected to a severe technical test before the actual race commences. Everything is examined that can aid the amateur pilot.

Extreme importance, for instance, is attached to good visibility, to a clear dial board, comfortable seating and above all to any device which will facilitate leaving the plane by parachute. The Polish monoplane of the victor, Mr. F. Zwirko, had a cabin door which could be dropped out together with its frame, thus providing a wide aperture for the plot. Other planes had removable cabin tops. Metal bodies, adjustable elevator fins and brakes for the wheels were among the features for which high marks were awarded by the international test commission.

Sharp Ascents Negotiated

An amateur often has to rise from a small field surrounded by trees or houses. Among the tests, therefore, one dealt with the shortest ascent from the ground to a height of eight meters, or about 26 feet. Two pilots succeeded in clearing this height while keeping under 100 meters distance measured from the standstill of the plane on the ground to the prescribed altitude. The distances were 91.5 meters (Wolf Hirth in a Klemm monoplane) and 97.5 meters (F. Lombardi in a Breda monoplane). At times it seemed as if the planes virtually hung from their propellers—so vertical was their ascent.

The reverse experience is also often made by amateurs. That is, they must land on a small field having to skim a row of trees along its border. Thus a test was held to ascertain the shortest distance needed to descend from an altitude of eight meters until the standstill of the plane. Again two pilots remained under 100 meters. They were Miss E. W. Spooner, in a Breda, with 92.4 meters and Reinhold Poss in a Klemm with 97.8 meters.

Landing on fields other than airports demands much skill and it is obvious that it will be less hazardous the slower the plane approaches the ground. Tests in slow flying were held which showed "speeds" below those of the average automobile. Mr. Zwirko kept in flight at only 57.6 kilometers, about 35 miles, an hour. His compatriot, Mr. P. Karpinsky, was not much faster with 60.08 kilometers. Baron von Massenbach, a German pilot in a Heinkel monoplane, followed as third with 63.35 kilometers. Such extremely slow flying is not accomplished by merely throttling the engine. The plane is nosed upward and kept from slipping with the aid of the wing slots and special ailerons.

Wide Speed Range Needed

But a plane that is merely slow is of little use in modern air traveling. It must also be fast. A most remarkable range of speed was registered in the course of this year's competition. Herr Fritz Morzik, a German, achieved on his Heinkel monoplane a maximum speed of 241.3 kilometers an hour and a minimum speed of 63.5 kilometers an hour. His compatriot, Heinrich Junk, attained 239.3 kilometers and 62.1 kilometers, respectively.

Low fuel consumption plays an important rôle in the amateur's budget. In order to prevent the pilots from crawling through the air, which would be of little practical use, this test was reckoned as a lap of the circuit flight. Speed plus fuel economy was demanded. Herr Morzik won this test with 7.88 kilograms of gasoline per 100 kilometers at a speed of 144.9 kilometers, and his compatriot, Herr Reinhold Poss, followed with 7.48 kilograms at a speed of 130 kilometers.

Finally, when an amateur pilot reaches his destination, be it a country house, a village, a seaside resort, he must be able to dismantle his plane without difficulty and house it in a barn. In the dismantling test some pilots removed the wings of their planes and mounted them again in less than a minute. Afterward they had to push the folded machine through an archway measuring 3.50 by 3.50 meters, representing a barn door.

Girl Pilot Lends Plane

The technical tests were won by the Italian, Signor A. Colombo, in a Breda, followed by the Pole, Mr. Zwirko, in a RWD.; F. Lombardi, in a Breda, and the Englishwoman, Miss Spooner, in an Italian Breda, were third and fourth.

Miss Spooner, however, did not take part in the circuit flight owing to engine trouble. She was the only woman competitor, as Fraulein Elli Beinhorn, the well-known young German pilot, placed her Heinkel monoplane with which she intended to compete at the disposal of Herr Morzik. He had won the last two circuit flights but owing to a defect of his own machine would not have been able to participate in this year's flight had not Fraulein Beinhorn so gallantly stood back.

No fewer than 40 of the 43 participants—representing six nations—started out on this race. It consisted of three laps of a total length of 7500 kilometers to be covered in six days. The laps were: Berlin-Warsaw - Prague - Zagreb - Vienna - Rome; Rome - Bellinzona - Cannes - Lyon-St. Gallen - Stuttgart - Bonn-Paris; Paris-Deauville-Rotterdam-Hamburg - Copenhagen - Göteborg-Berlin. Thirteen countries were crossed: Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Jugoslavia, Italy, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Denmark and Sweden.

Biplane Built by Students

The first to arrive in Rome were Capt. H. Seidemann of the German Army, and his compatriot, Herr W. Marienfeld, and the Italian flier, Signor Colombo. Herr Marienfeld piloted a comparatively primitive biplane built by students in Darmstadt. The three had spent the night in Zagreb (Yugoslavia), covering on the first day 2074 kilometers in 12 hours. An unusual scene was witnessed when one Swiss pilot arrived in Vienna, for he was sighted without his passenger. It turned out that he had bid him leave the plane by parachute on the way, as something had gone wrong.

Captain Seidemann was the first to reach Paris, covering the distance of 2500 kilometers from Rome to Paris by way of France, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium and back into France in 14 hours.

The crossing of the Alps between the Italian and French Riviera had proved the most difficult section of the flight, he said. Meanwhile, Gen. Italo Balbo, Italian Minister of Air, had ordered the withdrawal of the Italian competitors, as they were having unexpected trouble with their machines. This improved the position of the Germans considerably.

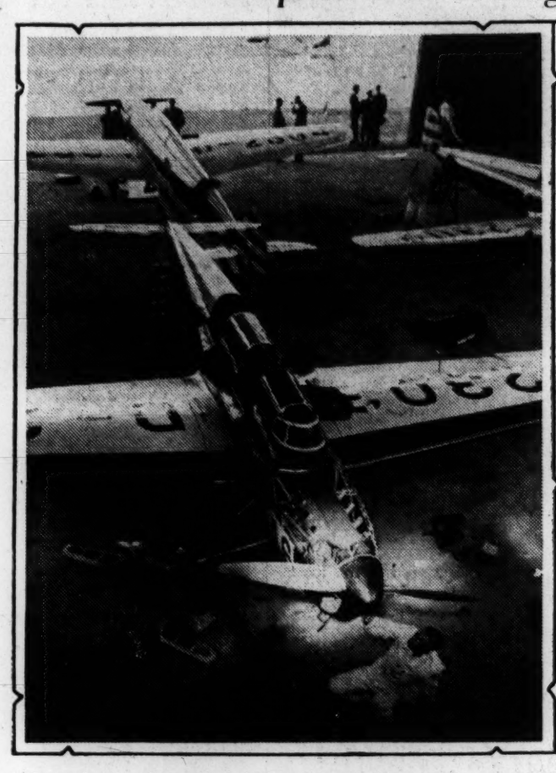
Covered in One Day

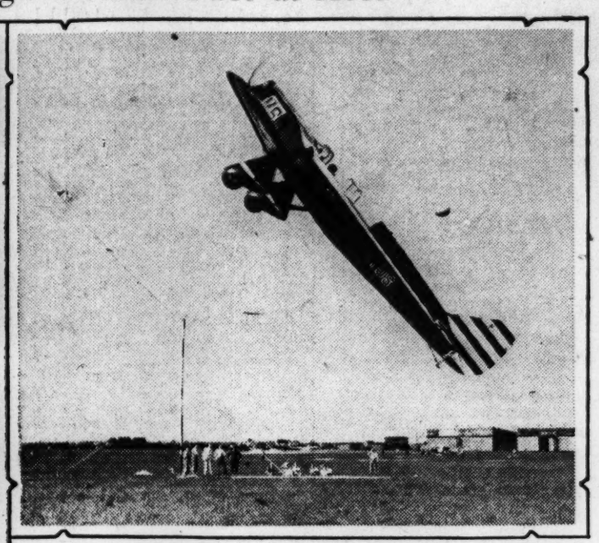
The last lap from Paris to Berlin via Scandinavia was once more covered by Captain Seidemann in one day. And yet he was not the victor of the circuit flight as his technical tests had not been so good. This was the best proof that the European Circuit Flight is not a mere race. It was won by Mr. Zwirko in a Polish RDW plane, which had scored many valuable points in the technical test, owing to its equipment.

With only three points difference the Germans Morzik and Poss followed. Herr Morzik had won the two preceding circuit flights and if he, or another German, had succeeded this year, Germany would have won the trophy. As it is Poland will organize the next flight to be held in 1934.

The first flight was organized by France in 1929. Germany won it and organized the flight in 1930. Then it was decided to let two years pass so as not to collide with the race for the Schneider Cup. The Schneider trophy was won by Great Britain last year, but the two-year interval was maintained for economy's sake.

Airplanes Put Through Birdlike Pace at Meet





Photographs by Alex Stocker, Berlin-The Christian Science Monitor

SCENES AT EUROPEAN CIRCUIT EVENTS
At Left: Heinkel Monoplane Piloted by Several Germans. At Right: F. Lombardi of Italy, Flying in a Breda Monoplane, Rises From Ground Like a Rocket.

PUERTO RICO HEAD SEEKS RELIEF LOAN

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Oct. 19 (AP)—Property in excess of $30,000,000 was destroyed in the recent hurricane, Gov. James R. Beverley told the Legislature yesterday. He asked for authority to readjust insular finances to provide funds for reconstruction.

Both property owners and laborers in the storm zone will suffer severely unless prompt measures are taken to assist them, the Governor asserted.

The island must plan its own rehabilitation, he told the legislators, because neither the Red Cross nor the United States is able to render assistance beyond the emergency period. He asked for authority to borrow up to $5,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in addition to other self-liquidating loans.

September Prices Of Food Approach Pre-War Standard

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—The cost of filling the family market basket, having dropped 16 per cent since Sept. 15, 1931, stood almost at the 1913 pre-war level on Sept. 15, 1932, the bureau of labor statistics announced today.

While the retail price of food was still falling in September, wholesale food prices, one step ahead, had ceased their downward trend. Wholesale food price increases were reported for butter, cheese, dressed poultry, coffee, oleomargarine, granulated sugar and most canned vegetables. As a whole, the food group showed no change in September, compared with August.

With average retail prices in 1913 as 100, the bureau's weighted index numbers gathered from 51 cities were 119.4 for Sept. 15, 1931; 100.8 for Aug. 15, 1932, and 100.3 for Sept. 15, 1932.

The articles which cost more on Sept. 15 than on the same date in August were strictly fresh eggs, which rose 10 per cent; pork chops, chickens, lard, navy beans and coffee, 2 per cent; fresh milk, 1 per cent, and butter and cheese, less than five-tenths of 1 per cent. Prices of 24 other articles decreased while nine showed no change in the month.

Thirty-two of the 51 cities reporting on retail food prices showed decreases ranging from five-tenths to 3 per cent. Fifteen cities showed increases ranging from less than five-tenths of 1 per cent to 8 per cent. Four cities showed no change. The greatest rise in food costs was in Los Angeles, Calif. where prices rose 8 per cent during the month. For the year from Sept. 15, 1931, to Sept. 15, 1932, all of the 51 cities showed decreases ranging from 12 per cent in San Francisco, Calif., to 23 per cent in Detroit, Mich.

Bolivian Attack Declared Blocked

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Oct. 19 (AP)—Paraguay's capture of 10 forts within one month in its undeclared war with Bolivia for possession of the Gran Chaco was acclaimed yesterday by the chancellery as having definitely frustrated a Bolivian offensive which began Sept. 1.

It issued a statement declaring the Bolivian plan to "initiate a great offensive to reach the Paraguay River" was based on a false calculation that Paraguay was unable to arm more than 7000 men.

It said the Paraguayan forts of Boqueron, more than 100 miles west of the Paraguay River, of Huijay, Corrales and Toledo and six Bolivian forts were captured by Paraguayan forces within the past month. Paraguay has been "complying with the laws of war in accordance with the Hague convention of 1899," the statement said, in appraising treatment of wounded Bolivians.

FARMS, DENIED MARKETS, TURN TO BARTERING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALGARY, Alta.—A new way to meet the trade recession is reported from southern Alberta where the farmers have found that wheat at 30 cents a bushel will not fill the family larder very bountifully during the coming winter.

These farmers have been taking trucks loaded with their wheat and have traveled through the Crow's Nest Pass into British Columbia where they trade their wheat for produce from the truck farms on the Pacific slopes of the Rockies.

In return for their wheat they receive apples and vegetables to keep the family supplied during the winter months. One farmer who traveled to British Columbia with a truckload of his wheat stated that he disposed of his wheat on the basis of 60 cents a bushel, receiving fruit and vegetables from the British Columbia farmers in exchange for his grain.

This reciprocal trade or "swap" is proving an excellent method to dispose of a portion of the southern Alberta farmers' grain crop.

"I SAVED $26.60 On Last Year's Car Insurance"

"YES I put $26.60 in the bank by insuring my automobile with Liberty Mutual. In the old, careless days I paid the full price for my automobile insurance, but now my eyes are open. I will never make that mistake again. Of course, I carried complete protection—property damage, fire and theft—in addition to the standard compulsory insurance.

"Liberty Mutual, you see, has no stockholders; the profits of the business are paid to the policyholders in the form of dividends. It sells direct instead of paying large commissions to agents and brokers. Then by carefully selecting its risks the company greatly reduces its losses.

"The Liberty Mutual plan is just good business, straight through. It has worked out to my advantage in the finest personal interest and attention that a man ever received from an insurance company—plus a profit of $26.60 on one year's premium.

"Liberty has saved over $1,700,000 for Massachusetts' car owners since the Compulsory Insurance Law went into effect in 1927. Do you wonder that the company now insures more than 42,000 selected, responsible car owners in this state alone, and more than 100,000 in all?

"Liberty is the largest mutual casualty company in the world, with service facilities wherever you may tour. But its foundations are right here in New England where it was organized in 1912 by a group of prominent Massachusetts business men for the express purpose of providing a strictly modern and more economical insurance service.

"Liberty Mutual has made steady progress because it has supplied a real need. In 1912 the company was merely an idea. Today it is a huge institution with Assets of $23,154,675, Reserves for Liabilities of $19,215,036 and a Surplus of $3,939,639 (June 30, 1932).

"The savings shown here should appeal to your business instinct. It shows plainly how much money other Massachusetts car owners have saved on their insurance. Although your car and your home city may not appear, the savings on various cars in different cities will indicate what your exact savings would have been. Why not give us an opportunity to tell you how much you could have reduced the cost of your auto insurance by using our plan?

"Exact savings, of course, have depended upon the amount of insurance carried and the prevailing rates in the various cities and towns. But, in each instance, the chart above shows very clearly that it does pay—in hard dollars and cents—to insure with Liberty Mutual."

Visit or telephone our office in your city or fill in and mail the coupon below. You then can learn exactly how much you could have reduced the cost of your automobile insurance.

CONSIDER THESE SAVINGS

made by Massachusetts car-owners on *complete* insurance protection on their cars last year. Complete insurance protection includes personal injury, property damage, fire and theft insurance. Your actual saving would have depended upon the kind of car you own, the city or town in which you garage your car and the kind and amount of insurance you carry.

City or Town	Lincoln Cadillac Packard Class	Hudson Chrysler Pontiac Class	Ford Chevrolet Plymouth Class
	UP TO	UP TO	UP TO
Boston	$26.60	$22.62	$21.90
Worcester	17.68	13.30	13.51
Springfield	14.90	11.18	10.82
Brookline	19.22	15.42	15.28
Newton	15.22	14.42	14.28

Partial payments, if desired

LIBERTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
Boston Office: 31 St. James Avenue Phone: Hancock 8500
Offices in Principal Cities—see your local telephone book ©1932, L. M. I. Co

This Coupon May Save You Up To $26.60 Mail It Today!

C.S.M. 10-19

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31 St. James Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Without obligation, I would like to have your FREE booklet, which shows how I may save money on my automobile insurance.

Name_____
Address_____
_____
Town Where Car Is Kept_____
Make of Car No. of Cyls. Body Type Model No. Year

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Daily from $2. Weekly from $10.

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Imported materials from the best mills and native weavers in Great Britain, now available in Brooks Brothers' suits for Fall, include hand-loomed Harris tweeds, Glenurquhart plaids, new diagonal weaves from Scotland, grey herringbone cheviots, and Erinagh tweeds from Ireland. A large assortment of plain colors and mixtures is carried in addition, as heretofore. All of the suits are cut on our own patterns and are made in our own workrooms—thus insuring not only Brooks Brothers' standard of quality and workmanship, but a degree of exclusiveness which is usually associated only with clothing made to measure.

Brooks Brothers' suits, $45 to $75

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Men's Furnishings, Hats & Shoes
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NUMBER ONE WALL STREET
MADISON AVENUE, CORNER FORTY-FOURTH STREET
NEW YORK

Just 100 of these Junior **Jumper Dresses** for only **10.** *

An outstanding value because the sweater blouse has that hand-knit look; because it can be worn with other costumes; because it comes in green, rust, red or crayon pink.

Because the jumper skirt is of soft rabbit hair woolen; because it has the square cut bosom front and back; because you can get it in black, brown, blue or wine (sizes 11 to 17) we think it deserves to be a Lord & Taylor special.

young new yorkers' shop

FIFTH FLOOR
LORD & TAYLOR
FIFTH AVENUE

* A LORD & TAYLOR SPECIAL is a dramatic example of the simple truth that you can have Fifth Avenue style, Fifth Avenue workmanship, Fifth Avenue finesse, all for which the Lord & Taylor label stands, at prices that are impressively low.

TIDE FLOWING NOW TO HOOVER OBSERVERS SAY

(Continued from Page 1)

export center, and the Smoot-Hawley tariff is not popular with the automobile industry there. But it will be argued that Hoover "sound" fiscal policies have aided the motor-car industry and the workers there as they have other parts of the country.

Along the course of his route from Washington to Detroit, President Hoover is tentatively set for eight stops, and during some of them he will make important statements. In West Virginia and Ohio, particularly, he will do his utmost to win the electoral votes of these doubtful territories.

The visit to Detroit will bring President Hoover to one of the cities that has been worst hit by the decline in business. It is a city also in which, according to Detroit journalists, the sponsorship of Mr. Henry Ford will mean less for President Hoover at this time than in other parts of the country.

Mr. Ford's name has been brought into Detroit political discussions in connection with the rival efforts at unemployment relief in Detroit and Dearborn. The same reasons also which have caused a "protest vote" against Mr. Hoover have roused local criticism against Mr. Ford, the largest employer of labor in the territory.

Republican politicians are here, as elsewhere, pinning their hopes on the "silent vote" as against the "protest vote." Mr. Hoover, they assert, in many communities has not been running against Governor Roosevelt, but against low prices, economic discontent and unemployment.

These have been causing the high straw votes against him in newspaper polls. But these polls, they assert, were taken back in September. They believe they discern a considerable change of sentiment since then. Some of the irritation of Republican bolters has worn off.

Need Only to Hold Own

Observers point out that there is normally a huge Republican majority in the United States. If enough of these disgruntled Republicans finally decide that Mr. Hoover, after all, is not personally responsible for the low prices, any more than for the fall in the market, or the weather—then, it is declared, the election may run true to form.

A great deal of attention is given to the women's vote. The women's vote does not show up in straw ballots particularly, because these ballots are sent out to telephone subscribers chiefly, and most of these are men. But the women's vote does show up on election day.

It is generally believed that the women's vote is more favorable to Hoover than the men's vote. One newspaper poll seems to prove this. Votes are divided according to sexes, and in the eight states of Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania and South Dakota, the majority of masculine votes go to Roosevelt, while the majority of the feminine votes go to Hoover.

If the sentiment of the women wins out, these eight states will go for Mr. Hoover on election day. The official ballots do not, of course, differentiate as between men and women, so that there are no final statistics as between the two sexes. But at the present juncture the woman's vote is one of the great imponderables in the election.

Hoover Gains Support Of General Atterbury

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18 (AP)—In a statement which he said answered inquiries from some employees "as to the wise policy to follow," Gen. W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, last night said:

"I expect to vote for Mr. Hoover and to work for his reëlection. I believe that result to be in the best interest of the country. All of our employees are, of course, at liberty to vote as they think best.

"Mr. Hoover is in no way responsible for the chaotic economic condition of the world nor its reaction on our own country. We are slowly but surely recovering the ground we have lost. Industry is picking up, car loadings are increasing, confidence is being regained, and unemployment is decreasing.

"This is being accomplished under the leadership of President Hoover. This program, exercised through various agencies created upon his initiative, is showing good results. If permitted to continue under his guidance, I am convinced it will bring back normal conditions."

Gasoline Laughs at Jungle

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THATCHER HIGHWAY LINKS AMERICAS

New Motor Road Cuts Canal Zone

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA, C. Z.—Ten miles of smoth pavement, lined on either side by dense tropical jungle, traversing the Panama Canal Zone, and a ferry, crossing the canal near its Pacific entrance, recently finished, form the first transportation link between North and South America.

The highway, work on which was begun nearly two years ago, will be part of the great Inter-American Highway, projected from sub-arctic Canada to Valparaiso and Santiago, Chile.

The ten-mile section in the Canal Zone has been officially named the Thatcher Highway, in honor of Representative Maurice H. Thatcher (R.) of Louisville, Ky., who sponsored the $1,000,000 appropriation for its construction and who was Governor of the Canal Zone from 1910 to 1913, during the construction of the canal.

FARMERS URGED TO REGULATE OUTPUT

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 19 (AP)—Mr. Albert W. Lawrence, Master of the Vermont state grange, yesterday called upon farmers' organization to adjust production to market demands, by financial sacrifice if necessary, to bring agriculture to a profitable basis. Addressing the sixty-first annual convention of the Vermont grange, he said:

"We as farmers appreciate the efforts of our Governor, Commissioner of Agriculture, state college and director of extension service in endeavoring to stabilize prices. But their work cannot be effective until producers are governed by the inexorable law of supply and demand. In other words, we cannot continue to produce with no relation to consumer demands, or place upon the market too much of any commodity at one time or too little at another."

Flying Grandmothers To Take Air for Hoover

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—The two flying grandmothers, Mrs. H. Foster Bain and Mrs. Samuel H. Dolbear, who have been campaigning by air for President Hoover, will take off from the Newark (N. J.) airport tomorrow on a return flight to the west coast. They will make speeches for Hoover at stopping places along the way.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 19 (AP)—Mrs Phoebe Omlie, speed flier, is going to make a flying campaign tour for the Democratic presidential ticket. She left here yesterday by plane for New York to confer with the Democratic National Executive Committee. She will return to Memphis and then fly to the Northwest to deliver 50 addresses.

CURLEY PLEDGES SUPPORT TO FUND

After receiving a letter from Miss Evangeline Booth last night, Mayor James M. Curley announced that he would make his customary contribution to the Salvation Army Fund, and would designate the city collector to solicit contributions from city employees.

Previously Mayor Curley had withdrawn his personal support from the Salvation Army because of Miss Booth's statement supporting President Hoover. Miss Booth's letter said that her statement did not indicate that the army was going into politics.

Beer Prosperity Denied by W.C.T.U.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STAMFORD, Conn., Oct. 19—In all the propaganda spread by the wet interests, there is no more untrue statement than that legalizing beer will bring about the return of prosperity, stated Mrs. Mary E. Welles of Hartford, Conn., president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, at the opening session here yesterday of the state union's fifty-seventh annual convention.

Urging members to support the independent Republican ticket, which is pledged to aid the dry cause, Mrs. Welles said:

"Millions of dollars are today being used to break down the Eighteenth Amendment and bring back legalized beer. These millions are coming from just one source—from a group of wealthy people and corporations who hope to shift the financial burden of supporting this Government onto the back of the poor man by pretending to give him beer and then taxing him for it."

The keynote of the convention was sounded by Mrs. Welles in the following words:

"After another year of stress and strain, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union holds that alcoholic liquor is an evil that has no place in the habits of men or in society."

TABLETS OUTLINE WASHINGTON PATH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, Conn., Oct. 19—A series of 24 bronze ovals, marking the route taken by the first President of the United States in his two trips through this part of Connecticut, will be erected in observance of the Washington Bicentennial year.

These highway markers, upon which will be engraved the inscription, "Route of George Washington, Durham-Wallingford, 1775-1789," are the first of their kind in Connecticut, and, as far as is known here, in the country.

The ovals are the suggestion of Durham citizens, and will be paid for by popular subscription. Engineers of the Connecticut Highway Department have approved the design used.

JOBLESS RIOTERS FINED IN ENGLAND

LONDON, Oct. 19 (AP)—Fifty men and four women arraigned in police courts today for participation in yesterday's unemployment riots were sentenced to pay fines of 40 shillings each or to spend two weeks to one month in prison.

Yesterday's disturbances came up in the House of Commons when Sir John Gilmour, Home Secretary, answering a questioner, said the demonstrations were organized by a Communist body known as the National Unemployed Workers Movement. It was estimated that 10,000 persons participated. Sir John said the police, despite great provocation, acted with admirable restraint.

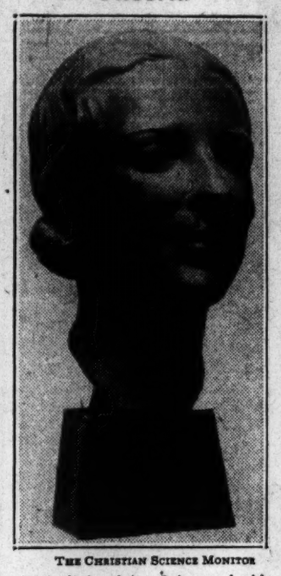
PORT ARTHUR, Ont., Oct. 19 (AP)—Five hundred unemployed, who gathered around the home of Mayor Ibbetson intent upon staging a demonstration, were routed by police early last night. One demonstrator was arrested.

TODAY MARKS END OF REGISTRATION

Today is the last day for registering in the Nov. 8 presidential and state elections. Boston citizens who have resided in the State one year and in the city six months are eligible to register, but they must do so by 10 o'clock tonight. The central office in the City Hall and the branch offices in each of the 22 wards will remain open until that hour.

All persons who are in line at the offices by 10 p. m. will be allowed to complete registration. Any citizen who was registered last year and was listed by the police in April will not have to register again this year.

'Gilberta'



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Portrait by Anna Coleman Ladd

Boston Art Notes

Anna Coleman Ladd

At the Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street, there is on display a group of sculptures by Mrs. Anna Coleman Ladd. The pieces have been arranged along the entrance hall and in the garden lounge.

The sculptures to be seen at the Women's City Club exhibit the flexibility of Mrs. Ladd's skill. She makes portraits, figurines, decorative plaques; she works fully in the round and in a quite low relief. Her ideas are worked out from notions realistic to imaginative allegorical conceptions. In her hands the medium is not conventional and static, it is varying and alive.

Two portraits of young women, one the daughter of the famous archæologist, M. Emile Mâle, reveal Mrs. Ladd's particularly distinctive attainments; she captures the form, the fashion, the expression, the youthfulness, the mobility. Without being too literal, or too meticulous, daring to generalize somewhat, she establishes the individual as we suppose she looks in her most agreeable moments. Mrs. Ladd knows just when to stop articulating the waves of hair; she models up to just the right point. In sculpture there is always danger of too much realism, or too little warmth. The artist who escapes the threat of this Scylla and Charybdis is one of accomplishment.

In allegories, Mrs. Ladd does not wander too far away from normal natural forms. A "Gateway of Youth" she has designed for a co-educational college, showing two figures, a youth and a young woman. A figure of Gabriel is enveloped with wings.

In smaller figures, Mrs. Ladd shows her skill in representing movement. Of particular interest is a dancer in a moment of violent action. On the other hand, the plaques, rendered in low relief, are full of quiet and rest. The artist's talents are widespread; to each problem she seems to apply hersilf afresh.

D. A.

BRITISH STEEL TRADE LAUDED BY SCHWAB

LONDON, Oct. 19 (AP)—Mr. Charles M. Schwab, addressing the Institute of Fuel today, said the steel industry in America has made great strides in the utilization of fuel and in the application of natural science to methods of production, "but our industry still must bow to Great Britain in many aspects of scientific leadership."

ROOSEVELT SAYS G. O. P. IS HOLDING UP 'BOGIE MAN'

(Continued from Page 1)

credits has seeped through to the worker, the farmer and the man without a job, or, for that matter, to the small business man."

Will Protect Worker

Mr. Roosevelt said he had "suggested a program for the rehabilitation of agriculture"; "a program for putting the great transportation systems of railroads on their feet"; a plan "to curb the financial excesses and exploitations which in the last 12 years have thrown to waste so much of the hard-earned savings of our citizens"; a "definite program for the fair control of public utilities"; and a "lowering of tariffs by negotiations with foreign countries."

"But," he continued, "I have not advocated, and I will never advocate, a tariff policy which will withdraw protection from American workers against those outside countries which employ cheap labor or who operate under a standard of living which is lower than that of our great laboring groups.

"The lesson of interdependence, the simple fact that no part of the country is safe while any part is in want," Mr. Roosevelt said, "the Hoover Administration forgot."

It "encouraged speculators," he said, "strangled foreign markets by indefensible tariffs, and accomplished nothing for agriculture."

Closing, Mr. Roosevelt asserted, "My first thought is that government exists for individual men and women, and that its first objective is to promote their happiness and well-being. To me, government is not a machine driven by technicians, but a human, sympathetic and responsive institution."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Oct. 19—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic presidential candidate, got a rousing reception at Pittsburgh today where he will make the first major address of his 3000-mile swing into the South and West. His speech in this industrial center is expected to reveal his stand on the soldiers' bonus question, which he has failed to clarify thus far in his national canvass.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—After fulfilling his sponsorship of the candidacy for Governor of Col. Herbert H. Lehman, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt is on his way into the coal and steel regions of Pennsylvania today to put his own candidacy before the electorate in a major campaign address at Pittsburgh tonight.

The first lap of his eight-day trip through a dozen southern, border and middle western states took him to Rochester and Buffalo yesterday, a traditional Republican area in New York State which the Governor has regarded as Democratic territory since he swept away the G. O. P. fences up-state in the 1930 gubernatorial canvass that registered a record plurality for the Democratic ticket.

Large audiences greeted him in both places, and in each he made vigorous stumping sallies for the state gubernatorial slate, urging support of the Lehman candidacy on the basis of Colonel Lehman's business experience, his knowledge of state government through four years as Lieutenant-Governor and his humanity.

Roosevelt Denies Move For Lower Sugar Tariff

DENVER, Oct. 19 (AP) — Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, in a telegram Monday to Mr. Fred Cummings, Democratic candidate for Congress from the Second District, struck back at charges that he advocated a lower tariff on sugar.

The Democratic presidential candidate declared, "It seems a pity that Senator Smoot (Senator Reed Smoot (R.), of Utah) should try to manufacture a false issue and a false impression of what was merely a courteous acknowledgment by me of a message of congratulation on my nomination. American voters have, of course, too much intelligence to be influenced by that sort of cheap campaigning."

Governor Roosevelt referred to a letter written him by La Casa Grande Company of Havana, Cuba, which suggested a cut in the sugar tariff of 30 per cent ad valorem, a reduction of some 80 per cent based on the current price of sugar. The Second Congressional District is largely a sugar beet growing area and the publication of the letter and Governor Roosevelt's acknowledgment have made the sugar tariff an outstanding campaign issue in this State.

"My letter to La Casa Grande Company was in acknowledgment of one of 6000 letters received within five days after my nomination," Governor Roosevelt's telegram recited. "In accordance with my desire personally to sign all letters, even of congratulation, I signed a letter to Casa Grande which had been prepared for my signature in the New York headquarters. I did not see the original letter.

"My letter said: 'I thank you for your prompt and hearty congratulations. It gives me a great deal of pleasure that my political ideals are understood and appreciated by my friends in neighboring countries.'"

TREASURY CALLS FOR BIDS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP)—The Treasury today called for bids to be opened next month on sites for 25 more post offices under the Garner-Wagner emergency relief act. The newly advertised sites will be for projects costing less than $100,000.

BOOK FARMERS DECLARED DOING GOOD BUSINESS

Head of National School Reports Large Percentage Stick to the Soil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DOYLESTOWN, Penna., Oct. 19—Education is democracy's strongest and surest defense, Mr. Herbert D. Allman of Philadelphia, president of The National Farm School, declared in an address before a gathering of guests and students at the thirty-fifth annual meeting and Succoth Harvest Festival of the institution, Oct. 16.

Education in the proper direction is supplying the demand for men of character and judgment, Mr. Allman declared.

"While the habit of work is important," he continued, "a proper balance is vital. Initiative and understanding beyond capacity to work patiently and blindly on a job, are essential to success. Youth must be alert and watch for opportunities. When they come, he must make use of them.

"Those who master a vocation will find larger and more profitable fields for service, than the ever-increasing number of university graduates majoring in already overcrowded professions.

"We endeavor to place our graduates on the farm, encouraging them to work as employees before they purchase their own. Some drift back to the city for reasons beyond our control. Nevertheless, we record a higher percentage of graduates in agricultural pursuits, than shown by many other vocational schools and colleges. Our graduates have been given every opportunity to master their vocation during a course of 36 consecutive months, equal to four years' time at college."

Mr. Allman stressed the needs of the National Farm School. Its continued success depends upon financial support, which in turn, he said, depends on the generosity of the public.

Stimson Shows President Man To Whom People Turn in Crisis

(Continued from Page 4)

such action in the future. He has demanded publicity for the investor.

And yet for four years he has been chief magistrate in the jurisdiction where the great stock exchanges of the country are located and where 90 per cent of all the securities issued in this country are originated. He has been the Governor of New York during the very time when the evils which he now criticizes have occurred; and yet he has not taken one single effective step to control such evils along the lines he now suggests.

As Governor he has had power to do these things; as President his jurisdiction would at best be most doubtful.

While Mr. Hoover has been successfully putting through a great program to support and protect the banks and other fiduciary institutions of the country from the economic depression, New York banks and trust companies have been failing under circumstances which reflect no credit upon the administration of the New York banking department over which the Governor testified he has responsible supervision.

Since Mr. Roosevelt became Governor, one superintendent of that department has been convicted of the crime of bribery and another superintendent has been charged with criminal neglect of duty in December, 1930, after many preliminary warnings and after Governor Roosevelt had refused insistent requests for a general investigation of the department.

Time for Greatest Care

The greatest banking catastrophe in New York history occurred when the misconduct of its officers brought down in ruin the great Bank of United States. A New York state bank, with losses to 440,000 depositors and stockholders in affiliated organizations. Truly the people of this country might well ask of Franklin Roosevelt that before he sought to be "ruler over many things" he might better show himself "faithful over a few things."

After showing you these contrasts I shall close with the same appeal which I made at the beginning. This is not a time to cast a ballot with a mind blinded by adversity or swayed by emotion. It is a time when the future of our country demands that its citizens should exercise the great power of the ballot with the clear minds and the steady hearts which have always characterized the American people in great emergencies.

If this economic disaster had swept upon the country when any other man was in the Presidency, is it not a fair assumption to make that of all Americans competent to deal with such a situation, Herbert Hoover, by reason of his tested experience and his success in so many other economic crises, would have been sought out by his country and asked to devote his tried skill and powers to its solution?

When the crisis came it found him in the Presidency. For over three years you have had the picture before you of his unswerving fidelity, his courageous initiative and his unerring sagacity.

We have come through a hurricane which has wrecked most of the governments of the world with our economic structure and the principles of our Government still sound and secure. The ship is still on her course and the break in the clouds is beginning to show through the spindrift, but the waves still are high. Is it the time to displace the captain who has brought her thus far?

I am a New Yorker, proud of my state and party, and I cannot close without expressing in a word at least the pride and satisfaction which I take in the local ticket which has been put out this year by our party.

Almost the last time I saw Colonel Donovan, I had the honor of greeting his gallant figure on the battlefield of the Ourcq immediately after the close of that hard-fought contest in which his regiment participated with such distinction.

He has brought to every duty, civil and military, dauntless courage and great energy. Those qualities are certainly needed now.

Mr. Medalie, candidate for Senator and Mr. Davison, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor are fit associates on such a ticket. They have records of service, alike of civil and military life, of marked distinction. With them in office we may expect a state administration of high efficiency and a worthy representation in the Senate.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Whitney R. Whelpley, Seneca Falls, N. Y.
Gwen M. Castle, Belvedere, Calif.
Ralph Castle, Belvedere, Calif.
Mrs. Mabel E. Buchanan, Winnipeg, Man., Can.
Milton R. Bogart, Chatham, Ont., Can.
Mabel M. Bogart, Chatham, Ont., Can.
Florence B. Eberts, Chatham, Ont., Can.
Dorothy Kaholomoana Campbell, Honolulu, T. H.
Mrs. Lura W. Broadbridge, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. Susan S. Bowie, Shrewsbury, Mass.
Harold F. Spear, Rockland, Maine.
Miss Paulina Freeman, Fargo, N. D.
Mrs. Selma M. Shute, Denver, Colo.
Miss Frances Proctor, Waco, Texas.

METAL WORK INCREASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 19—An increase of employment of 10 per cent over Sept. 1 totals is reported by 26 metal working firms in western Massachusetts, reporting to the western Massachusetts branch of the National Metal Trades Association. The increase is spread over a wide classification of products.

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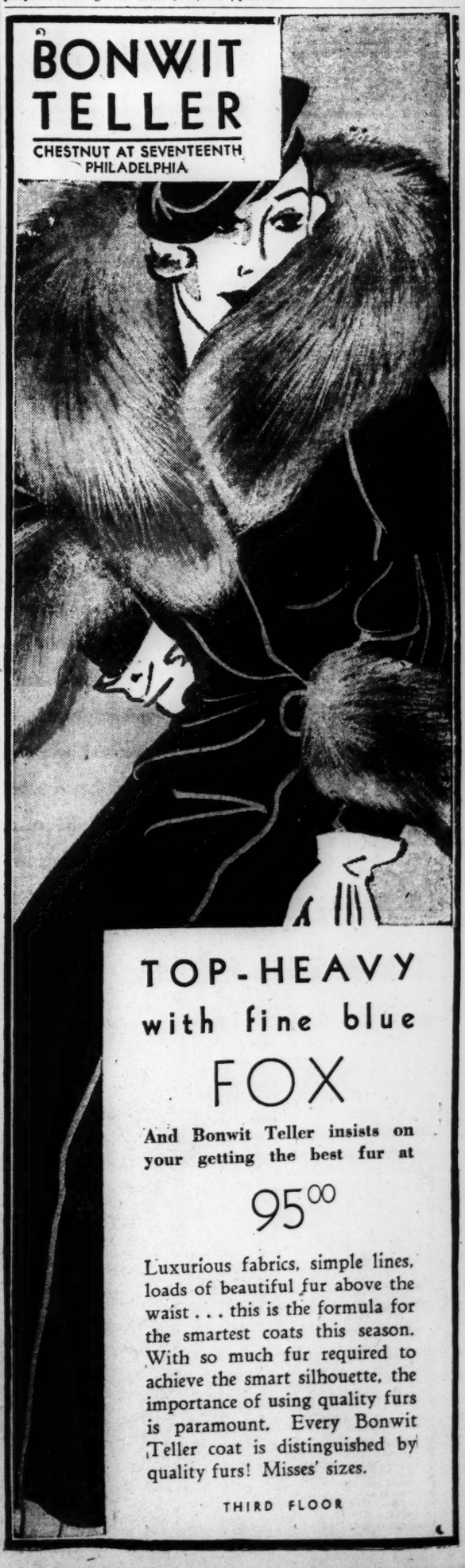
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Biographies

IT SEEMS sometimes as though to write a biography were a very bold undertaking, and yet, odd as it may be, many ladies and gentlemen are in no wise daunted by the task. Methods of writing may change, new schools spring up, but the biographies steadily continue and what is surprising some of them are not a little interesting. This may be because biography is one of the forms of history and history, after all, is the written account of our own doings and thoughts. There are few who do not like to have them recounted. But it is the manner of recounting that I would notice for a minute.

Save to the indurated readers of biography who can munch their way happily through volume after volume of heaviness, this matter of manner is important. There are some writers of whom one seldom has too much, but generally nowadays there must be compression and liveliness and more color. When a biographer appears to lack all three, it is charitable to consider under what circumstances his work was done. Some biographies are pious tasks, of which the less said, the kindlier. Some are anxiously elaborate and smell of the lamp; you don't, for example, have to give the date of the Battle of Hastings in a footnote, for some things may without risk be taken for granted. Yet some extremely well-intentioned biographies are hobbled by the methods of the examination paper or the thesis, vehicles all very well in their way, but not for biography.

⁂

Some biographies, again, are written to order and not seldom have technical excellence; others have balance and proportion, style and liveliness in formation and a certain conception of the subject. But, who pays the piper calls the tune, and commanders of biography sometimes want a very mellifluous tune indeed. It takes Cromwellian strength to insist on having all the warts in the picture. As a consequence, we have the beauty parlor type of biography where everything is as elegant as one of Sir Thomas Lawrence's portraits. The biographer writes under guard; he must not step here, he must not look there, he, by no means, must see this, and no more is he to gaze upon that. Uncle William was one of nature's noblemen, and that settles it. Let us hope that always, in such cases, the biographer gets good pay. He must have had his excruciating moments. Then there is the biography that is written because some one thinks he ought to do it in order to save for posterity the name and achievements of this or that person. If the biographer be of the lively kind, he can make a great deal of his work; but, however well he may have known the subject, he must keep a detached view. If he do this, he may become downright interesting, but his work will still run the risk of seeming mechanical and heavy.

On the other hand, we have the lively forthright school of biographers that have sprung up in the last twenty years and seem anxious to show that their subject possesses a saving amount of unworthiness. By all means let us have accuracy, let us blink nothing. Let us have the courage not to ask too much from any, least of all from the great. Let us have the honesty to confess that the greatest and best make many mistakes. But cannot all this be done without giving the impression of a rather sickly deference to what is least admirable in the human being? The danger of much of what has been called the "debunking" school of biography is, in the first place, the possibility of much inaccuracy and in the second of creating a picture in the mind of much of the public quite as false and misleading as the copy-book school of biography. I freely grant that Parson Weems is tiresome much of the time; all through his pages Washington smirks at us, the industrious Apprentice, wanly ineffable. We flee Weems's smooth pages and turn to Samuel Pepys with a slightly embarrassed relief. But it is to belittle intelligence to suppose that all readers meekly gorge this kind of biography; from the start there must have been plenty who saw that such distortion has its inevitable reckoning. Now the reaction has come, but it goes too far, so much so as sometimes to be ridiculous.

No matter how much the "debunking" biographer may profess his good intentions, no matter how loudly he may cry out his love for facts and his crystalline addiction to accuracy, he will have to answer a question. He must put his hand on his heart and, if his period be the eighteenth century, he must turn his toe out elegantly and on his honour assure us whether or not he was at all moved by the consideration that a little smirching might help sales. Such considerations have been known to present themselves. Supposing, however, that our biographer is fortified against such motives, and really believes that he is accomplishing good in recording evil, what assurance has he that a quite unprotected public will not pay more attention to this feature of his work than to any other? There's the rub.

⁂

We are faced with the delicate question: Shall biographies be written at all? At once there comes a thunderous answer. Yes, by all means let them continue, whatever the risks! What would we do without Samuel Pepys? If his diary be not autobiography, then is there no such thing. I don't quite know what to say about Boswell, because his work stands by itself; he took so long about it, he made it so much a part of his existence, it can be so little compared with other biographies either for praise or blame, that "Boswell's Johnson" is in a class by itself. Over against the eighteenth century and the Victorian nineteenth, we have Strachey, Guedalla and Maurois. Can any deny that they are intensely interesting? The danger of imitating the style or, shall we say, following the methods and style of these three, is that the would-be followers may be deceived by their ease. In Strachey's case, the man is so sure of himself that another may believe it the easiest thing in the world to be easy; and so it is, up to a certain point, but ease can soon become an offensive familiarity. But a man like Strachey has great reading and much knowledge of the world to balance him. He has a sense of form that generally keeps him within bounds, but does not prevent great liveliness. Guedalla and Maurois possess this, but not in the degree that Strachey does. None of them and their school is perfect, but all are set against the solemn dreariness that shrouded many a Victorian biography and for this we can thank them.

⁂

Before I end this paper, let me recall how the excellent Pepys confides to his diary, when he has bought a copy of *Hudibras*, that for his part he cannot see the wit in it, but that he is going to try again. This is very fine. There have been others not near so well known as Samuel, undistinguished people that did not keep diaries, who have found *Hudibras* somewhat heavy going. They have felt, like the Diarist, that they ought to find Butler's famous satire vastly droll and have been almost conscience-stricken that for them it was unsmiling stuff. But mark Pepys' extreme caution. Does he announce his unfashionable judgment at Whitehall? Or in the Park? Or at the play as he eats an orange? By no means; he puts it in cipher in his Diary. He plays safe. He has yet a chance to be ranked with the wits. After all, each one's taste in letters is his own business; Napoleon liked to read *Ossian*. Pepys took no pleasure from *Hudibras* and Johnson's *Rasselas* has had readers. So it is with biography. Some will always like it by the hundred weight and some will prefer less massive proportions. Some will crave the thesis form and some the form that takes the reader's intelligence for granted and sparkles, and shows you the man, until you can hear the creak of his boots. There are some writers that simply cannot help being interesting and this is the kind that ought to write the biographies, even of statesmen.

J. H. S.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Among the Hills of Judea

The little hill on which stands Gaza, waved in gentle and graceful undulations, bearing pomegranate, and orange, and date-trees, mimosas, and acacias, in its swell, and among them wound quiet lanes hedged by prickly pear and aloe. Grain waved softly from the distance, and out of the luxurious green rose the minaret of Gaza, with groups of low houses clustering around it.

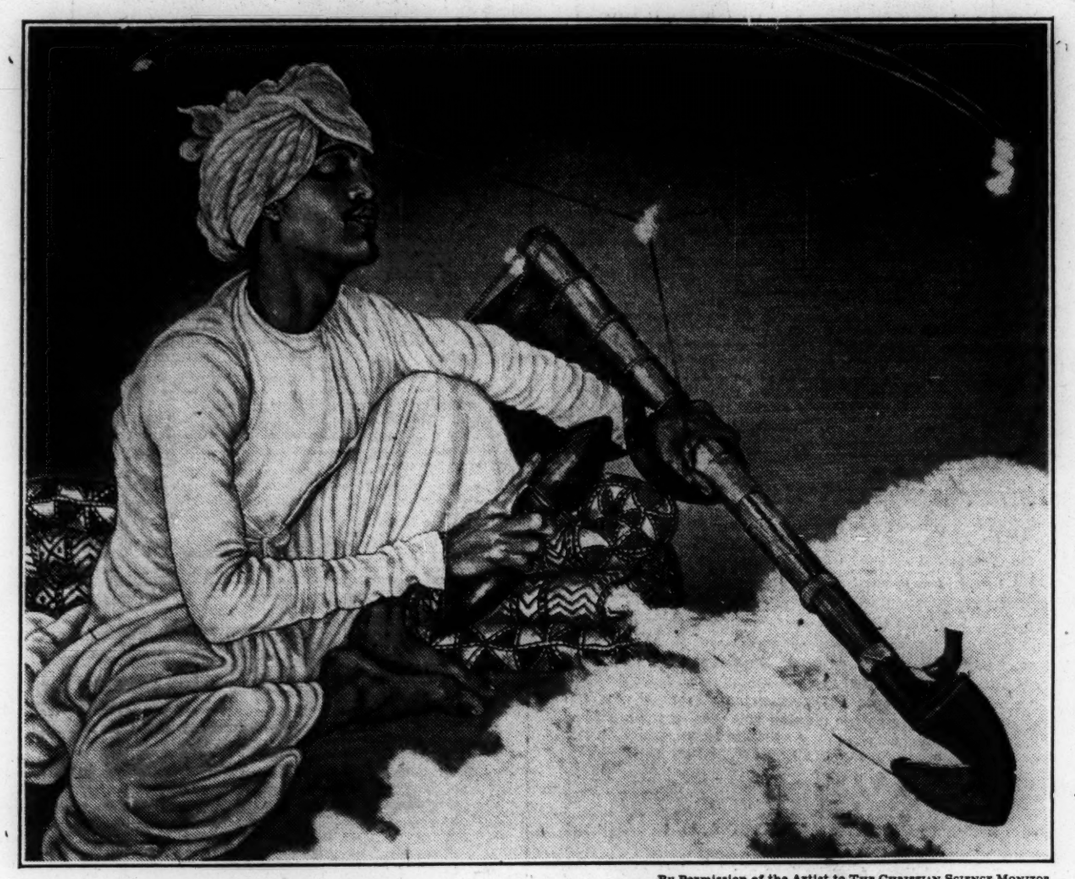
Gaza was called the capital of Palestine, and in the ruins of white marble sometimes found there, it is hard to see anything else than the remains of the temple which Samson destroyed. . . .

Then, passing along a spacious avenue, shaded with trees, we emerged upon a sea of grain. It was darkened at intervals by venerable, scraggy olives, and, rocking through it upon MacWhirter, I saw, beyond, a vast reach of bare, green land, partly grain, partly waste. Far away upon the eastern horizon—a misty blue rampart—stretched a range of hills, the mountains of Judea. Toward the west the green shrank away into low, melancholy sand-mounds, and so crept to the sea. The landscape was so fresh and fair that I could have sung with the meadow-larks that darted, singing, in the sun. . . .

All day the blue line of the Judean hills waved along the horizon, pointing the way to Jerusalem. Patches of grain sang in the low wind. Grain makes the landscape live, thrilling it with soft motion. Grass or turf is like lining, but grain like long silken hair.

Presently we were in the midst of ploughing. Hundreds of acres of ploughed land stretched beyond sight, and the general agricultural activity was strange to see. The plough was the same that Joseph and Mary saw when they fled along this land to Egypt, and the teams of camels and donkeys harnessed together, and the turbanned husbandmen in flowing garments, would have dismayed our most antiquated cattle show.

A warm wind blew with the waning day, and the sun drifted westward in a vaporous air. The camp was pitched upon one of the belts of low hills dividing the basins of land—and the sea, which we could discern from the tent, moaned vaguely, as the Judean mountains sank into night.—From "The Howadji in Syria," by GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.



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A Hindu Cotton Carder: From a Painting in Tempera by Hubert Stowitts

THIS painting in tempera, by Hubert Stowitts, one of a series of a hundred and fifty paintings depicting the ancient crafts of India, was recently exhibited in the Imperial Institute, London. In considering it, one's interests are divided equally between the high quality of design and draftsmanship, the history of the native worker and his craft, and the remarkable story of the artist's labors to secure accurate and faithful records of the peasants in the actual performance of their tasks.

Hubert Stowitts, though still a young man, has had a varied and romantic career. The son of a foreman of a South Dakotan mining company, he became a student at California University, after which his extraordinary talents as a dancer led him to the stage, and he found himself the dancing partner of Pavlova. Following this, he took up art. In the course of his studies, his attention was drawn to the hand workers of India, who from ancient times have used their skill in the various arts they practice. The turban weaver, the necklace maker, the ivory carver, the cutter of precious stones, the gold thread maker, the gold embroiderer—he set his heart on painting each in turn, so that he might put on record the picturesque and colorful civilization upon which industry and commerce in India is slowly encroaching. Accordingly, in 1927, he sailed for Batavia, but, although he possessed the necessary credentials, the authorities refused to believe that his only desire was to paint "common people"; and the visit would have been a complete failure had he not managed to obtain access to one of the Javanese palaces, where for nearly a year he painted the young princes at their dancing and wrestling. This was not the artist's aim, but it was accepted as a possible means to an end.

He then sailed to Calcutta, but again found himself confronted with grave difficulties, owing this time to the fact that the craftsmen refused to sit to him. His persistence, however, finally won the day; and, after painting the Prime Minister of Rampur himself, and being given a vacant palace in Travancore in which to live and work, he was provided with several models of different types of craftsmen by the State Museum. In Jaipur and Bhopal he found an abundance of excellent material, and after a final visit to Bombay, returned home with his singularly interesting series of paintings.

The study of the Hindu cotton carder depicts a man working in the ancient method, with a kind of harp from which is suspended a bow. By striking the harpstring, a vibration is set up which plucks up and fluffs the cotton which is then used for the padding of quilts or clothing. Seated at his peaceful occupation, lulled by the deep murmurous hum of the string, he works mechanically, on and on, as his fathers did before him.

So completely did Stowitts steep himself in the native atmosphere; so clearly did he look back into the past in order to envisage the centuries through which the traditional skill of the worker has passed from father to son, that the heart of the peasant seems to beat again in the paintings. Perhaps of all his pictures, this graceful, well-balanced study is the most arresting.

My Mother Said:

Don't be too fast in making up your mind,
Or saying what you will or will not do,
But once you have decided, let folks find
That they may utterly depend on you.

PETER A. LEA.

Jefferies, a Great Londoner

"I often go to London without any object whatever, but just because I must, and, arriving there, wander whithersoever the hurrying throng carries me." He tells us of seeing Jupiter and the stars as he came down the Haymarket or from the Strand. He watched the differences of definition in the changing atmosphere with delight; the exquisite London fleetingness of impressions fortified his keen interest in the weather. He knew the sunsets from Westminster Bridge, "big with presage, gloom," and the light of winter and spring sunsets shining on the unconscious westward faces in Piccadilly. Once he watched the sunrise from London Bridge, and never forgot it. He dreamed in Trafalgar Square and by the portico of the British Museum. To live fixed in London was impossible to him; yet of London, simply as a gaudy, opulent place, he was no mean admirer. "Let the grandees go to the opera," he wrote in "Amaryllis at the Fair": "for me the streets." When he thought of the shops he was a hearty countryman in his enthusiasm. "How delicious now to walk down Regent Street, along Piccadilly, up Bond Street, and so on, in a widening circle, with a thousand pounds in one's pocket, just to spend, all your own, . . ."

There is a wonderful glow—a romantic glow, even—together with a sad penetration, when he writes of Fleet Street: "Let the meads be never so sweet, the mountain top never so exalted, still to Fleet Street the mind will return." He is, in fact, one of the great Londoners. . . .

At the same time as Stevenson, and without mere fancy, he discovered the romantic in London. He loved the docks, and his great red bowsprit of an Australian clipper is an enduring London vision. "If," he asked—"if Italian painters had had such things as these to paint, if poets of old time had had such things as these to sing, do you imagine they would have been contented with crank caravels and tales twice told already? They had eyes to see that which was around them. Open your eyes and see those things which are around us at this hour." Nor was this a skin-deep idea. Sun and river and wind overcame the grit. The colour of the Horse Guards and of women's dresses fed his avaricious eye. The pictures in the National Gallery, the statues in the Museum, were as real to him as hills and stars. Staying in a recess of London Bridge in the summer morning sun, he enjoyed the coloured ships and shadowed wharves and clear air; or, leaning on the parapet, felt the sun, as when he rested in the fosse of Liddington Castle on his own Wiltshire Downs.—EDWARD THOMAS, in "Richard Jefferies, His Life and Work."

LA COSECHA

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

QUÉ cuadros tan bellos evoca la expresión "cosecha" para aquellos cuya infancia se pasó en tierras donde el campo estaba lleno de haciendas agrupadas alrededor del pueblo. Allí había caminos serpenteando a través de los árboles bajo cuyas ramas sombreadoras venían los carros llenos de heno, de haces de mies dorada o de otros frutos de la tierra, escortados por grupos de alegres segadores.

Los anales judíos nos dicen que las cosechas se consagraban trayendo al sacerdote algunos haces de los primeros frutos de la recolección del año para la ofrenda mecida. Y hasta en tierras paganas, cuando se recogía la cosecha, había la costumbre de ceremonias religiosas seguidas por festejos de cantos, bailes y banquetes. ¡Éxito, abastecimiento, abundancia, variedad!—ciertamente bastante causa para gratitud y alegría.

Lo que el labrador trata de probar, es decir, que de acuerdo con la simiente así será la cosecha, el apóstol Pablo lo resumió concisamente en las palabras: "Todo cuanto el hombre sembrare, eso también segará" (según la Versión Moderna de la Biblia). La Ciencia Cristiana despierta la humanidad a la importancia del pensar correcto, enseñando a sus estudiantes como deben cambiar su pensamiento de una base material a la espiritual, como deben cultivar sólo pensamientos buenos y verdaderos, y bastante de ellos, en su mentalidad. Para que sus discípulos en Galatia no tuvieran duda en cuanto a la significación completa de su admonición, San Pablo ilustraba el punto: "Porque el que siembra para su carne, de la carne segará corrupción; mas aquel que siembra para el espíritu, del espíritu segará vida eterna."

Por las enseñanzas de Mary Baker Eddy, los estudiantes de la Ciencia Cristiana han aprendido que "la carne" representa la mente carnal o mortal, o el materialismo. Expresado en la fraseología moderna, por lo tanto, estas palabras quieren decir que el concentrar sus pensamientos sobre la materia trae miseria y escasez, mientras que el morar en el entendimiento espiritual trae bien ilimitado. Al presente parece que el mundo en general recoge una cosecha de miseria y escasez. La humanidad está pidiendo un ajuste de sus males, pide paz, armonía, salud, abastecimiento—todas demandas legítimas y posibles de cumplimiento. Pero, dice el que sufre, estoy malo y tengo dolor; el desgraciado se queja de sus desilusiones y temores; el pobre suspira a causa de su penuria; todos dicen: ¿Qué he de hacer?

La Ciencia Cristiana contesta: ¡Vuélvete! ¡Empieza a pensar lo contrario de lo que has estado pensando hasta ahora! ¿Cómo? Empieza ahora mismo a levantar tu vista por encima de la materia, puesto que la creencia en la materia es la causa de todo el mal, y dirige tu vista hacia el Espíritu. Aprende que la Mente divina es el origen de toda la realidad y de todo lo bueno; que esta Mente es nuestro Padre-Madre Dios, infinitamente bondadoso, siempre presente, todopoderoso, el que nos provee de todo lo que necesitamos, que nos guía y nos mantiene, el que ha creado al hombre espiritual y perfecto. Esto era la base de las palabras y obras de Cristo Jesús, que probó que sólo en el reino del Espíritu se pueden cosechar cosas buenas.

En la página 270 del libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy escribe: "Los mortales piensan perversamente, y por eso son perversos. Albergan pensamientos enfermizos, y por eso se enferman." Luego leemos en las páginas 270 y 271 que la espiritualidad de Cristo Jesús era "la buena tierra en la cual brota la simiente de la Verdad, trayendo fruto abundante." Lo que más debemos anhelar, por lo tanto, es el ganar la espiritualidad, si deseamos una cosecha que valga la pena.

El labrador o el jardinero no prepara la tierra y siembra su simiente, dejando de trabajar después. Así el trabajador mental no puede tampoco escapar la necesidad de un esfuerzo paciente y persistente para librar su mentalidad de los temores y limitaciones corrosivos de las reglas mortales como también del egoísmo, de la envidia, la crueldad y todas las malas hierbas devastadoras de pensamientos malos. Debe haber vigilancia para descubrir estos enemigos del desarrollo tanto como obediencia dispuesta a la ley del Amor divino, para que el terreno del pensamiento pueda enriquecerse y regarse, manteniéndolo fresco y preparado para el cultivo de las cualidades de la pureza, la gratitud, la compasión, la honradez, la bondad, la esperanza y la fe,—en fin, de invencible confianza en el amor ilimitado.

No hace falta que se posponga nuestra cosecha a un futuro lejano. Empezamos a recogerla en el momento en que nos despertamos para reconocer el error de los sentidos materiales, ganando el concepto espiritual de la vida. A medida que el individuo haga eso, empezará a demostrar la verdad de las palabras alentadoras del Salmista que cantó: "El que lleva la simiente para sembrar, de seguro volverá con regocijo, trayendo sus gavillas."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

October's Gypsy

I will not search for notes.
Through lips in wonder parted,
My voice shall rise and float
Upon a course uncharted;
On sudden curves and new,
In ecstasy go swinging,
No signposts to the view—
October's gypsy, singing.

PEARL L. ROBINSON.

Autumn Glory

Have you seen the trees?

Did you ever think
That orange and yellow and green and pink,
Scarlet and lavender, lemon and brown
Would all mix together, and presently crown
The hillside and valley, the meadow and glade,
With brilliant color of every shade.

Just look at the trees!

CHRISTIANA WILLINK.

Harvest

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT beautiful pictures the word "harvest" calls up to those whose childhood was passed in lands where the countryside was occupied by farms, grouped about a village. There were winding lanes bordered by trees under whose shadowy branches came the wagon loads of hay, sheaves of golden grain, and other fruits of the earth, escorted by a band of happy reapers.

Jewish records tell that the harvest was consecrated by bringing to the priest sheaves of the first fruits of the year's yield for a wave offering. And even in pagan lands when the harvest was gathered, religious ceremonies, followed by festivals of song, dance, and feasting, were customary. Accomplishment, supply, abundance, variety—surely much cause for gratitude and joy!

What the rural worker aims to prove, namely, that according to the seed planted, so will the harvest be, the Apostle Paul aptly summed up in the words, "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." Christian Science is awakening mankind to the importance of right thinking, teaching its students how to change thought from a material to a spiritual basis, how to cultivate only good and true ideas, and plenty of them, in consciousness. In order that his converts in Galatia might be in no doubt as to the full import of his admonition, Paul elucidated the point: "He that soweth to his flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption; but he that soweth to the Spirit shall of the Spirit reap life everlasting."

Through the teachings of Mary Baker Eddy, students of Christian Science have learned that "the flesh" describes the carnal or mortal mind or material-mindedness. Expressed in modern phraseology, then, these words mean that centering one's thought upon matter brings misery and lack, while dwelling in spiritual understanding brings limitless good. At present, the world as a whole appears to be gathering a harvest of misery and lack. Mankind is crying out for adjustment of its woes, for peace, harmony, health, supply—all of which are legitimate demands and possible of fulfillment. But, says the sufferer, I am ill and in pain; the unhappy one cries out about his disappointments and fears; the impoverished one moans about his lack; all say, What am I to do?

Christian Science replies, Right about face! Begin by thinking the very opposite of what you have been thinking. How? Begin at this moment to look away from matter, belief in which is the cause of all the trouble, and turn your gaze to Spirit. Learn that divine Mind is the source of all reality and good; that this Mind is the infinitely loving, ever present, all-powerful, all-providing, all-guiding, all-preserving Father-Mother God, who has made man spiritual and perfect. This was the basis of Christ Jesus' words and works; he proved that in the realm of Spirit alone can a harvest of good be gathered.

On page 270 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy writes: "Mortals think wickedly; consequently they are wicked. They think sickly thoughts, and so become sick." Then we read on pages 270 and 271 that the spirituality of Christ Jesus was "the good soil wherein the seed of Truth springs up and bears much fruit." Therefore, to gain spirituality must be one's chief concern if one desires a worthwhile harvest.

The farmer or gardener does not prepare his soil and plant his seeds and then leave off working. Neither can the mental worker escape from patient and persistent effort in clearing from his consciousness the corroding fears and limitations of mortal standards as well as selfishness, envy, uncharitableness, and all the devastating weeds of evil belief. There must be alertness to detect these foes to growth, as well as ready obedience to the law of divine Love, so that the soil of thinking may be enriched and watered, kept fresh and lovely by the cultivation of the qualities of purity, gratitude, compassion, honesty, kindness, hope, faith—yes, unflinching confidence in boundless Love.

Our harvest need not be postponed to some far-off future. We begin to gather it the moment we awaken to recognize the falsity of the material and lay hold of the spiritual sense of life. As the individual does this, he begins to prove the truth of the heartening words of the Psalmist who sang that the one who goes forth "bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.]

About the Vanishing "Chuck Wagon"

I wonder how many men and women, hurrying today along the streets of western cities, recognize the name of that symbol of a west that is no more. For the great ranches are disappearing and with them fades the glory of that strangest of human conveyances, the "chuck wagon." There are ranches, yes, but few of them are too large to be crossed in a day's ride.

When men rode fifty or seventy-five miles across a wide, pathless prairie to round the cattle on the solitary range, the "chuck wagon" went too, carrying their food and their bedding rolls, providing shade for their heads on a burning summer noon, warming them at its primitive hearth on a chill autumn evening.

⁂

In imagination I see the great wagon, silhouetted against a twilight sky. Its broad sides rise as high as the walls of a small house, its vast interior is filled with the round, canvas-covered bed rolls of thirty men. The top of the wagon is spanned by three semicircular iron hoops. A huge tarpaulin, known in cowboy circles as the "fly sheet," has been stretched across these rough beams. Its corners are anchored to the ground by means of ropes and wooden pegs; and its eaves, which protrude beyond the sides of the wagon, shelter the heads of those who take refuge beneath them. The long tongue of the wagon rests upon the ground, and the four big draft horses which draw this traveling mansion from one "round-up camp" to another are grazing quietly near by.

The men scatter across the lonely prairie, finishing the tasks of the long day, watch the columns of soft gray smoke rising from the camp fires, and are comforted by the promise of rest and a hot supper.

As late afternoon changes to dusk and the evening star shines out above the mesa to the east, there is a sound of horses' hoofs and clear male voices in the distance. The cowboys are riding home, and the shadow of the corral behind them fades into the night. As they approach the wagon, they can be heard chatting about the "round-up" or making plans for tomorrow's "drive." They dismount, loosen their saddles and bridles and throw them to the ground. The horses shake themselves and trot off to pasture, whinnying their appreciation of liberty. The men lounge against their bed rolls under the fly sheet.

⁂

At the back of the wagon, a smiling Mexican moves quietly about the fires, preparing the evening meal. His cook stove is composed of a number of holes, dug in the earth and filled with burning embers. His face takes on an expression of solicitude as he bends over his huge black iron pots, tenderly stirring their contents with a long wooden spoon. He pokes the shoulder of beef stewing over one fire and samples the beans boiling in another kettle. He can tell how his concoctions are progressing just by their odors.

This open-air chef has no milk, butter or eggs with which to cook, but this does not destroy his enthusiasm. Why should he need an oven for his baking? He puts his sour dough biscuit into one of his iron pots, sets it on the embers and covers the lid with hot ashes. The rear end of the wagon has been let down to form a shelf. On this rough folding table our Mexican has arranged the tin plates and cups, knives and forks. He opens a box of dried apricot and a can of blackberries. Supper is ready. The cowboys squat about the camp fire on their heels, a plate balanced on one knee, a cup on the other. The table topics are cowboy "yarns," told for the benefit of newcomers or visitors. As darkness falls upon the land and the camp fires burn more faintly and fall to ashes, the cowboys unroll their sleeping bags for the night. A little chorus of men sings a slow, plaintive song of the "lone prai-rie." The autumn moon comes out and sheds a kindly light upon the old wagon and the faces of the sleeping men.

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RADIO RECORDS OFFER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MESSAGE

Question and Answer Plan Used in Transcriptions Recently Prepared

A new method of presenting the healing message of Christian Science has been undertaken with the electrical transcription for radiocasting purposes of a program of questions and answers. The Christian Science Committee on Publication, under whose supervision the programs are being prepared, announces that the plan has been developed with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

Recorded by the World Broadcasting System, Inc., of New York City, 150 disks already have been purchased for distribution upon order to Christian Science committees on publication throughout the United States and Canada.

The programs, the first of which was recently sent out from radio stations in Baltimore and Cleveland, are arranged as informative discussions on Christian Science, and the questions answered mostly are those which are generally misunderstood and misinterpreted by those not familiar with the denomination's teachings.

Dialogues Recorded

The announcer of the program tells how the extraordinary growth of the Christian Science Church since its establishment in 1879 has aroused wide interest in all parts of the world. He emphasizes that this interest has been gained without spectacular or emotional appeal. The interest of multitudes of thoughtful men and women and even young boys and girls usually prompts them to make inquiries. With this in view, some typical questions with their appropriate answers are presented in the electrically recorded dialogue.

People turn to Christian Science, an answer contained in the first program says, because they feel they can find in it what they cannot find elsewhere and because most of them are willing to exchange sickness for health. Others want to get rid of worry, fear, poverty, lack and all sorts of difficulties. All kinds of persons make up this group, it is pointed out, and they include rich and poor, young and old, the intellectual and the unlettered; men and women from every occupation, profession and pursuit.

It is brought out in the program that one does not have to be a member of the Church before he can receive help from Christian Science. By reading "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, and by following its instructions, people all over the world have been healed of all sorts of ailments, from sick bodies to sick business, the speaker explains in answering the questions. To assist those who are unable to work out their own problems, there are more than 9000 Christian Science practitioners in the United States devoting all their time to the public practice of this healing religion, it is explained further.

Textbook Always Available

In a question as to where the Christian Science textbook can be found, the radio audience is told that it may be read, borrowed or purchased at any Christian Science reading room. There are hundreds of these free reading rooms,—comfortable places where the public is welcome to read or study. The audience is also told that these books and periodicals may be found in public libraries.

In addition to Science and Health, other writings by Mrs. Eddy may be found there; also the weekly and monthly periodicals of the Christian Science denomination, including its international daily newspaper, The Christian Science Monitor, the speaker reveals.

"When reading this book, Science and Health, is there any special plan to follow that will help one to understand it?" it is asked in the first program.

The answer is given, "If anyone will just read the book with an open mind, and will continue to read, even if he may disagree with some of the things he reads, he is certain to come to a statement that will be clear and beautiful to him, and this statement will have its healing effect. Re-reading this book, he will probably be surprised that he now agrees with those very statements which, at first, seemed obscure or displeasing. What one gets out of the book depends greatly upon his attitude toward it."

Correct Attitude Needed

The questioner, asking what is meant by "attitude," is told that one who takes up Science and Health for the purpose of criticizing or picking flaws may fail to find anything helpful until his thought about it changes.

"For instance," the questioner is informed, "the person who stops reading because he finds he does not understand or possibly disagrees with something, misses the good the book holds for him. But the man or woman who reads Science and Health with an open mind; who tries to find in it the message of healing that is waiting there; who endeavors to share the author's viewpoint, and is open to conviction, is the one who will call that book blessed, as thousands before him have done. And he will understand why a recent writer of prominence, who is not a Christian Scientist, has said of Science and Health, 'It has become both a best seller, and, next to the Bible, a best-loved book.'"

"If one does not take any medicine or does not rely upon material remedies of any kind, what does the healing?" the questioner asks.

"It is a power outside of one's self or anyone else, yet within reach of everybody," the answerer declares. "To Christian Scientists it is the power of God, the power of the divine Mind, the same power that was utilized by Christ Jesus,—just as the Bible states."

Meaning of "Science"

The questioner seems surprised that Christian Science is based on the Bible, but he is informed that Mrs. Eddy had been a close student of the Bible all her life. She felt convinced that the works of Christ Jesus could be repeated in modern times if someone could discover the Principle he used, he is told.

Why Mrs. Eddy used the word "science," when science and religion seem so opposed, also appeared to puzzle the questioner, but he is enlightened when the answerer states that the word "science" means, exact knowledge about any subject.

"In material affairs chemical science would be the truth—the provable facts—about chemistry; the science of arithmetic would be the truth about numbers. So, in the spiritual realm, Christian Science is the provable truth about Ghristianity."

The questioner's remark that provable religion appeared to be a new idea is refuted as he is reminded that Jesus said that all those who truly follow his teachings should do the things he did and that Christian Scientists believe that he meant what he said, and they know the necessity of proving that his teachings are practical today.

Grounds for Gratitude

The first electrical transcription program ends with a discussion on a subject which the world has been talking about for the past year and a half—the "depression."

The questioner is told that everyone should be grateful for the blessings they receive, but, it is asked, how can anyone be grateful when he has nothing to be grateful for.

"Everyone has had some good to be grateful for, at some time or other," the speaker answers. "The likelihood is that he hasn't recognized that it came from God. He probably thought that God had nothing to do with it, or he would have thanked Him. One of the many surprising facts that Christian Science discloses is that gratitude sincerely felt or expressed opens the door for further blessings. Christian Science destroys and dispels discouragement, sickness, and every other kind of evil and sin just as light dispels darkness. Nothing on earth can suppress or nullify the power of divine Mind, God."

The questioner requests that the two meet again at a future date for further discussions on Christian Science. The announcer, in a short remark, closes the program.

There are 24 questions and answers in the first electrical transcription, which is a forerunner of a number of similar programs.

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Structure of Typical American Political Party Organization

Entire Edifice Rests on Voters' Shoulders

THIS chart is to be read from the bottom up. It shows that the voters alone, and not the citizens of the country, are the foundation of the structure. Their relations to the larger political organizations are shown in pyramid form rising from the smallest local committees up to the national committee which controls the destinies of the party throughout the entire nation.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE

This group represents the unity of the party and is a continuous and permanent part in the structure. Its members represent the entire Nation, including territories and possessions.
They are nominated by convention delegates, having been selected originally by direct state primary vote, state convention or state delegation.
It is the supreme voice of the party. Because of its widespread membership, it meets usually but three times in its four-year term.
Thus it leaves the actual administrative work of the party to its chairman and campaign or executive committee.
Its major work takes place between the close of the national convention and the national election, after which it becomes partly inactive.
Headquarters of national committees of the major parties are maintained at Washington, D. C., each being directed by its national chairman and his staff of assistants.

SENATORIAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEES

These committees sprang up after adoption of Seventeenth Amendment to the Constitution in 1913 governing direct election of senators.
Members are appointed by the chairman of their party conferences. No Senator who is a candidate for reelection, according to custom, can serve on this committee.
The major functions of these committees are to elect party candidates to the Senate and reelect incumbents. Their activities lessen in Presidential years when they devote their efforts chiefly to aiding the National Committee.

CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEES

The major functions of these committees, composed of one or more members from each state, are to elect party candidates as well as reelect incumbents.
Members are elected by party caucus upon nomination of state delegations in the Republican Party.
In Democratic committees they are composed of a Representative from each state Democratic delegation, one appointed by the chairman from each state which does not have a Democratic Representative in the House of Representatives, and a woman from each state appointed by the chairman of the committee.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEES

This group, which heads the party organization in each state, usually numbers about 40 members. Its organization throughout the states is fairly uniform, comprising a chairman, one or more vice-chairmen, treasurer, secretary and campaign or executive committee who are selected from their own membership.
The major functions of these committees are (1) to conduct all campaigns within the State, both state and national, (2) to serve as a link between the local and national organizations, (3) to supervise the work and organizations of the town, city, district, and county committees, (4) to organize party clubs for social and political work, (5) where the direct primary, has not been adopted, to nominate candidates for offices, and where the convention system prevails generally to fill vacancies after the primaries.

DISTRICT COMMITTEES

These congressional district or state senatorial district committees are concerned chiefly with the election of the party candidates to legislative office. Their chief duties are to supervise and to coördinate the work of the city, town, and ward committees and clubs in the district and to assist financially.
Although they appear to intervene in respect to the area over which they supervise in the state, they have but small bearing on the structure of party organization.

COUNTY COMMITTEES

This group is a link between state and local party organizations and, with the exception of New England where the town is the seat of local politics, is the base of state party machinery.
It comprises usually a chairman, treasurer, secretary, executive committee and convention unless the direct primary takes the place of the latter.
Members of the committee represent the various precincts of the county while delegates to the county convention represent towns, townships, precincts or election districts.
Its chairman may be chosen either at a convention, by the county committee or at a primary. The most famous of these organizations is that in New York County known as Tammany Hall.

TOWN AND WARD COMMITTEES

These committees often are subdivided into precinct committees. They are of the greatest importance in the structure. They come directly in contact with the voters. They form the first link in the chain connecting the electors with the national organization. In Massachusetts there must be at least three members on each committee and there may be as many as the committee decides to have. Some towns have large committees. They organize as the State Committee does, and generally follow its leadership. Each precinct contains a voting place where electors residing there may cast their ballots.
The major-domo of the precinct is known as the precinct committeeman. His duties are heaviest during campaign and election times when he serves as a sort of publicity agent for his party. He appoints, in addition, the election officials and ballot clerks as well as party watchers for the polls.
He also supervises the counting of ballots as well as the general election routine within his precinct. Between elections, he acts as a social, benevolent or fraternal worker to gain the good graces of electors in his area in order to place them under obligation to him at election time.

VOTERS OF THE COUNTRY

Voters of the country are the foundation stones upon which the structure of political party organizations rests. Not all voters are members of these organizations. Some may vote the ticket of one party at one election and that of the opposing party at another. Or they may split the ticket, making their choice from candidates of two or more parties.

American political party organizations are the outgrowth of opposing theories relative to interpretation of the Constitution. They supply the motive power which keeps the wheels of party machines running in both state and national governments.

The chief aims of these organizations are to select candidates, determine issues, criticize the party in power, educate the electorate, recruit new members, arouse enthusiasm in campaigns and win elections. To accomplish this, the work is distributed among the various party organizations from the National Committee of each party down to the individual voter in each ward or precinct.

Party organization, thus, is arterial, extending into every nook and corner of the nation where government officers are to be elected and votes are cast. It aims to reach such prospectives as immigrants or those newly naturalized as well as persons changing their residences, those just attaining voting age, those disinterested or independent and those affiliated with another party.

The data furnished have been checked for accuracy by Mr. Amos Taylor, chairman of the Massachusetts Republican State Committee

Constitution Is Only Words Until Voters Through Ballot Grant It Power to Function

(Continued from Page 1)

citizens of a large and diverse nation into two groups with labels that tend to mean little or nothing. Many voters refuse to attach these labels to themselves. They know a vote for third parties can do little more than register minority opinion. So they don't vote.

That amounts to surrender without a protest that would compel the two main parties to perform real service. Minority opinion is the salt that keeps politics from going stale.

Politics is one thing. Government is another. Historical kinship of the words means little in the face of present practice. Politics is the bridge between the people and their Government. In America, there are two main spans in competition, with toll collectors wearing caps marked Republican Party and Democratic Party.

Pontoon bridges are offered this year by the Socialist Party, Socialist-Labor, Communist, Prohibition, Farmer-Labor, Liberty and Unity, Liberty, Jobless and People's. Bleaching and splintered timbers of older third-party bridges litter the political coast.

Third Parties Count Little

Whether America is to remain always a two-party country or not, no third party has successfully disputed the Big Two in a presidential election since 1860. Before that, the two-party system was firmly established.

In voter language this means that control of politics and even of government, with the exception of many local units, must be handled through machinery of the two main parties. The only alternative is for enough citizens to exercise their undoubted power of setting up new ways to bridge the gap between government and the people. That prospect is too remote to enter practical discussion now.

And it is practical politics Our Neighborhood wants. Mounting costs of government have convinced them their ballots are worth money. They have started to dig deeply into how their government works, and now are at the point of tackling practical politics. Mr. Citizen is coaching them, and has asked them to come to his house in the early evening.

"To do this job right," he is saying to the group in his den, "each of us has to work at politics in whatever way is best for him. The first thing is to map the ground and find out what is going on. Then each of you can put on the overalls wherever you thing it will do some good."

How Parties Are Organized

He hands several sheets of paper to Mr. Casual, who takes one and passes the rest along. It is a chart of party organization (run in today's Monitor).

"Two things—party organization and the oaths of office taken by public officials—ought to tell the story of an efficient employment service for those holding office," he begins. "Do they? Political parties put forward the man-power for voters to employ. After election or appointment, the employees swear honorably and faithfully to discharge the duties of office and to support the Constitution—United States, state, etc., and city ordinances—in the case of local officials. Under our political system, few persons have succeeded in winning a major national or state office without backing by one or other of the great parties. These elected officials are responsible for filling appointive offices, including the Chief Justice of the United States.

"What kind of employment service are political parties running? Offhand, we'd say it's 'some' monopoly. Two party organizations, one of which has seated a man in the White House 13 times out of the past 16 elections, determine whose names shall be placed before voters for President, Congressmen, Governors, state legislators and a host of other officials.

Ways That Are Neglected

"Voters can merely choose between party candidates—except—that there are ways such as the direct primary, for nomination by the people. But this power is neglected and the direct primary is used by the parties themselves, to their advantage. We'll go into that later."

He takes up the party organization chart.

"Ruth," he says to Ruth Casual, "do you see any place in this party set-up where you would like to work?"

"Not if it means breathing stale tobacco smoke in a circle of grim-faced men," she replies with mock solemnity. "Isn't that where political parties are supposed to do their real work?"

"Why not join a party and find out? Or if you prefer the other way, be an independent. But if you are going to be an independent, be a real one. A lot of voters decide parties are not worth supporting, then assert their independence by doing nothing.

"There are several stages of attachment to a political party. If you simply vote the party ticket, you are classed as enrolled in that party on voting lists. When you join a party organization in your precinct or larger unit, you go to the party headquarters in your locality and sign up as a sustaining member. That means paying dues and supporting party policies and candidates. A party career calls for subordination of personal views and working up through minor jobs to positions of influence.

"There's plenty to be done, within parties or outside. Too much to go on with now. For one thing, parties have a lot to do with mechanics of voting. That will make a good starter for us tomorrow."

Hoover and Roosevelt Agree as Philatelists

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP)—Both President Hoover and Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt qualify as philatelists. Each began a collection while a youngster and has continued the hobby into mature years.

On a recent outing at the Rapidan, Mr. Hoover told Postmaster-General Brown and other friends he still maintains his albums and adds specimens as they become available.

Mrs. Hoover, Herbert Jr. and Allan Hoover likewise share his interest in collecting them.

Governor Roosevelt began collecting stamps while young and is now rated among the top-notch collectors of the country. He has several albums filled with issues, and is a member of the Fort Orange Stamp Club of Albany, and other philatelic societies.

EMPLOYED CHILDREN DECREASE BY 627,547

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP)—The number of children from 10 to 17 years old gainfully occupied in 1930 was reported today by the census bureau as 627,547 less than in 1920. The bureau announced that in 1930, children at work totaled 2,145,959 out of 18,963,713 in the 10-to-17-year-old class.

This compares with 2,773,506 out of 16,330,713 in 1920. Boys outnumbered girls two to one in each year, accounting for 1,425,236 in 1930, as compared with 720,723 girls. There were 1,818,704 boys and 955,802 girls in 1920. The lack of jobs in 1930 and the inclination of employers to give work to adults, combined with child labor and school laws, were credited by the bureau with reducing the number of child workers.

Chile Faces Task In Credit Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

purpose a state conversion bank had been established. Interest on paper peso internal bonds continues to be paid and gold internal bonds are paid in pesos at double the old rate of exchange.

Three-quarters of the foreign loan total was received during the eight years of revolutionary dictatorship. Nearly the whole of America's contribution was made during that period. The minister indicated that there had been gross extravagance in handling the loan proceeds but there was no evidence of wanton fraud.

The money was expended in a vast plan of public works, mostly of permanent value. The point, however, was that the country at present did not possess sufficient economic justification for such a huge amount of obligations. Despite this handicap, he felt certain that Chileans would do their best to meet their debts.

Ephemeral Governments

In conclusion, Señor recalled that he had been forced to undertake a most disagreeable task, but it had been thrust upon him by a people united in their desire to know the whole truth, however painful it might be, as to how national finances had been handled in recent years.

While the world crisis had made itself felt everywhere, the Finance Minister laid the parlous state of the national exchequer chiefly to continual political disorder, ephemeral revolutionary governments and extravagant assays in state-managed business.

The immediate task before Chileans, he said, was to coöperate in obtaining and maintaining a civil, constitutional government, free from all suggestion of extremism and determined to balance the budget at no matter what sacrifice. Chileans were dependent, he said, on foreign markets, and it was to their interest so to govern themselves as to merit the confidence of the foreigner, who would bring his precious capital back to Chile again and even more of it if assured of orderly conditions and a fair deal.

Candidates for Presidency

There are three candidates in the field for the presidency—Señors Arturo Alessandri Palma, Enrique Zanartu Prieto and Marmaduke Grove Vallejos. After an impartial survey of political organization one cannot be left in doubt as to the ultimate victor. He will be Señor Alessandri, past president and possessor of an international reputation for statesmanship. According to the Constitution, which he wrote himself, if elected, he will be President for a six-year term.

Señor Zanartu represents the farmers and has a strong following in the south. He has decided views on monetary policy and claims that he will banish unemployment from Chile within three months by "a new outlook on finance." To put it frankly, Señor Zanartu believes in the gentle art of inflation.

Señor Grove is a Communist. At present he is exiled on Easter Island, Chile's remote possession in the Pacific Ocean. He was sent there by Señor Carlos Davila with whom he fell out in the stormy Socialist days of June, and the provisional government, in conformity with its promise of complete electoral liberty, has chartered a special merchant ship to bring him back to the mainland. It is barely possible that he, with his fellow exiles, will be back by Oct. 30, but in the meantime his candidature is being supported by workers and intellectual admirers of his fanaticism.

ARMY REVIEW AT TURIN

ROME, Oct. 19 (AP)—The Premier, Signor Benito Mussolini, is to preside Oct. 24 over a big military review at Turin. It will be his first visit to this heart of the Italian defenses along the French border since he rose to power. On Oct. 23 he will address the Fascists at Monferrato and dedicate public works projects there, including the great aqueduct. On Tuesday he will go to Milan over the new Turin-Milan automobile highway.

FASHIONS

'When the Frost Is on the Pumpkin'

By ELENE FOSTER

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Paris

OCTOBER! A glorious month at home—trees all red and gold, clear blue skies and just enough of a frosty nip in the air to give a new zest after the long, hot summer! If one were inclined to be the least bit homesick in a foreign land—but let's talk about our autumn clothes instead!

October is the month for the warm street frock and the tailored suit of wool, cordurory or velvet. The new corrugated woolens are especially practical for these costumes, they are so warm and easy to wear. The colors, too, are in the autumn tints—all the reds and browns with a touch of yellow or beige or green in the trimmings.

There are any number of plain, heavy woolen frocks in all the winter collections. At first glance, these appear quite plain and simple, but a closer inspection reveals intricate cutting and subtle, individual touches which stamp them with the Parisian hall mark. The woolens with the new ribbed or corrugated weaves are especially smart and give a wide scope to the designer, for there are innumerable ways of combining the horizontal, diagonal and vertical cutting of the material which lend variety and distinction to an otherwise plain frock.

Novel Belts

The skirts of the new frocks (and of the suits as well) are either quite plain and rather narrow or they have inverted pleats or a narrow shirred panel in the front with a perfectly plain back. Many are cut on the princess line and worn without a belt—which is good news for the woman of mature figure, but there are also models for the younger woman which are belted. As a rule, the belt is of the same material as the frock, sometimes stitched and sometimes braided like the old-fashioned braided rugs. Lanvin uses the braided belt a great deal, and often puts a band of the same braiding around the wrists and outlining a vestee or plastron on the front of the bodice. Chanel is using a leather belt studded with steel nailheads, with here and there a bright colored glass bead. The waistline of all the new frocks is a wee bit higher than its normal position at the front, but drops a little at the back. Captain Molyneux has solved the problem of the position of the waistline very cleverly by using a wrap-around belt of the material of the frock which is attached at one side of the bodice with an encrustation and can be wound around at whatever position one wishes—high, low or at the natural waistline.

Redfern uses the princess line almost exclusively for his autumn frocks, the few that have a belt being in the plain princess line at the front with the belt only across the back and sides.

Sleeves With Puffs and Pleats

The sleeves of the new frocks are of infinite variety. The broad-shouldered effect being still in vogue, many of the sleeves have more or less fullness at the top. The leg-o'-mutton sleeve still holds its own, either shirred or laid in pleats at the top. There are extreme models intended for the younger woman which have rounded, "organ" pleats at the top. The raglan sleeve is also quite as popular for frocks as it is for coat. Small puffs placed at the elbow or shoulder are still very much used but perhaps the favorite sleeve at the moment is what is known as the "gauntlet sleeve." This is cut in two sections, the upper apparently set into the lower. The upper part is plain and rather close fitting and the lower is quite tight from wrist to elbow and ends in a circular gauntlet-shaped cuff which is sometimes just above the elbow and sometimes halfway between the elbow and the shoulder. Sometimes this gauntlet is lined with a contrasting material and sometimes it has a narrow band of fur or velvet on the edge. Redfern is using a new sleeve on many of his autumn models which is slightly full in the upper part with a wide band of a contrasting color just above the elbow, around the center of which is tied a narrow band of the material of the frock. There are several of the leading houses, also, which have returned to the long, plain, tight-fitting sleeve with just a bit of fullness at the top.

Maggie Rouff is showing several very attractive models of woolen street frocks which have the edge of the skirt raveled to form an inch-wide fringe, the same idea being used on the sleeves and around the bodice. Bodices are usually quite simple, with very little trimming, and with a square cut or a high neck replacing the "V" shape. Owing to the weight of the material very few of the necks are draped. Often a narrow band of a flat fur is tied around the throat, forming a narrow, standing collar at the back and the same narrow band is used at the wrists. Scarves of the same material lined with a contrasting color are still shown with some of the new models but collars or capes of fur—astrakhan, nutria, seal, leopard, squirrel or mink—are newer and more practical for the chilly autumn days.

The rounded fur cape reaching nearly, or quite, to the waistline is the favorite. I have just seen two charming examples of these, one in leopard, worn with a dark brown frock of heavy corrugated wool, which had a standing collar, and narrow cuffs of the fur and a little fur toque, and the other of shaded gray astrakhan worn with a frock of purply-red corduroy. A novelty of one of the collections was a fur cape which resembled a deep sailor collar at the back with the ends crossed at the front and fastened to the frock at the waistline with two big fur buttons.

The Vogue for Corduroy

Corduroy is being extensively used for the autumn frock as well as for the tailored suit. A gray corduroy frock with big smoked pearl buttons down the side from shoulder to hem worn with a cape and toque of shaded gray astrakhan was one of the smartest costumes that I saw at luncheon time at the Ritz the other day. The new uncrushable velvet with a dull "mat" surface is being used a great deal for the dressier type of street frock. Mme. Ardanse has one of the loveliest of these in elephant gray with a narrow ermine scarf tied tightly about the throat, a tiny band of the fur on the frill at the elbow of the long, tight sleeve and a little fur knot at the side of the belt.

The autumn suit, as a rule, consists of a jacket and frock although the more strictly tailored variety has the jacket and skirt with a blouse of light wool or the new crinkly crêpe. The majority of these costumes are all of one color (save for a bit of contrasting shade at the neck and wrists) but occasionally one sees a woolen frock with a velvet jacket of the same or a contrasting color.

As a rule, the jackets are hip-length, or, in some houses, even a trifle shorter, and semi-fitting, usually worn without a belt. The majority are single-breasted and many are high-necked with a narrow standing collar of fur or a narrow scarf of the material or of fur tied closely around the throat. Worth and Redfern, however, are both showing autumn costumes in woolen or corduroy which have long, semi-fitting jackets which are nearly as long as a two-thirds length coat and which are particularly appropriate for the more mature figure. One of these in dark red corduroy has been one of the great successes of the Worth collection. The full basque of a season or two ago has disappeared but there are still jackets with semi-fitted backs which flare very slightly below the waistline.

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WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND FASHIONS

Latvia Works With Joy

WOMEN OF THE BALTIC SERIES—3

By PHYLLIS LOVELL

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Riga, Latvia

"HOLIDAY? But why a holiday?" This is the invariable reply of the woman of Latvia when the stranger asks, "Why work so endlessly, so very hard?"

The woman of Latvia laughs. She works because she wants to work, because she likes to work, because she expresses a ceaseless activity which, released after long years of suppression, has sprung up in her, and is strong. She recognizes the task ahead of her and accepts it gladly. So far as the new state is concerned, she is going to "see things through."

Latvia, like Estonia to the north and Lithuania to the south of it, emerged from a state of servitude to a foreign power only after the World War. For 700 years the country knew no national freedom. German rule, Swedish rule, Russian rule succeeded each other. The Lettish people served each in turn, and served, for the most part, painfully. When freedom came in 1918, it was something more than political freedom. It loosed the pent-up energies of centuries.

Absorbed in Her Problem

To the Lettish woman, the most intense interest of the moment is the building of the new national existence. Her eyes do not roam overseas—do not roam even to those neighbor countries which are engaged on a task similar to her own. Home interests are far too absorbing.

She is happy in the possession of a national language, the oldest in Europe; in possession, too, of national songs and poetry, of national handcraft, of a national costume; and she is applying all these things to the end she has in view. So far as national establishment is concerned, there is absolutely no waste in Latvia, and no such thing as a lost opportunity.

When the stranger crosses, at Valka, the frontier between Estonia and Latvia, he has crossed more than an artificial barrier between two of the three small countries which are known to the world as the Baltic States. At Valka, he leaves behind him in Estonia the people of the Finno-Ugric family, and enters the territory of a people who, away back in times which are prehistoric, inhabited the region of White-Russia between the upper courses of the Dnieper, the Niemen, and the Viliya, and who belong to the family of Indo-Aryans.

An Indo-Aryan People

The change is not immediately apparent. Along the level platform at Valka station, and straggling carelessly over the railway lines, the people of the frontier town look much as the people farther north, except that they are rather darker, rather taller, and that the women who labor along under the weight of their great baskets tie the cotton handkerchiefs, which serve as hats to every Latvian peasant, under the chin, instead of behind the head, allowing the back points to flap loosely over their shoulders.

Nevertheless, there is a change. The stranger has left behind him the friendly, group-conscious Finns of Estonia and has come among a people who, although kindly and hospitable, have next to no group-consciousness—who are essentially individualists.

This individualism is accountable for several peculiarities which the stranger discovers in Latvia. It is accountable, for instance, for the fact that the Saeima, or Parliament, which consists of 100 deputies, is divided—the number never appears to be accurately stable—into 30 or 40 parties, between which there jangles a constant clash of opinions, since every Lett, being an individualist, believes himself to be right and is prepared to do battle on behalf of his belief.

It is accountable, too, for the fact that, in Latvia, people find it possible—even likable—to live and work on the scattered farms where community existence is practically unknown. And here individualism has helped to lay a sure foundation for national prosperity, because Latvia depends for its material supply almost entirely upon agriculture and upon the ability of its people to carry the weight of solitude which agriculture demands.

Friends of Solitude

The Lettish woman of the farm knows that upon her work, and upon her ability to train her children to the love of the soil, depends the future. She aims—because, even before the coming of national independence, she had labored with her loom to save enough to educate at least one child in her family—she aims at what she calls an "educated countryside" for the coming generation.

She is a purposeful worker. According to the most recent statistics, the women of Latvia are the "most employed" women in Europe, since more than 56 of them in every 100 are engaged in gainful occupations.

Of these 56, three out of every four work on the land. This is why, in striving toward the building of the new state, more thought is directed toward the rural districts than toward the towns.

This is why those who, in Riga, work in the Latvian National League of Women, throw their energies very largely into the development of handicrafts which may benefit the countryside; why the sanitation work of the Red Cross Society spreads to the distant farms and cottages; why the women's branch of the Civil Guard organize themselves in such a way that, even in the remotest corners of the country, rural women are able to share in their organization; and why, all over the country, are springing up schools in which are taught those essentially country things, things which belong to the fields and the farms, which will make smoothly effective the lives and work of the new generation.

The organization of the rural women themselves, which is in its initial stage, lies very largely in the hands of the principal of the College at Kaucminde, Miss Olga Stackle. Miss Stackle is responsible, officially, for the training of women teachers for the housekeeping schools of Latvia, but she carries her work a good deal further than this.

Council of Rural Housekeeping

Until recently, any organization of rural women was done among farmers' wives only, and through the medium of the Farmers' Union. It did not occur to anyone to cater to the special needs of women through an independent society.

Some two years ago, however, a Council of Rural Housekeeping was formed, under the presidency of Miss Stackle, and this, attached to the Central Association of Agriculture, meets four times a year for the purpose of drawing up a policy for rural housekeeping, and of generally influencing conditions in rural homes.

Miss Stackle dreams of a union, one day, which shall include the countrywomen of all the Baltic states. She says that such a union will come, since it is a necessary part of international development. But development at home has to be looked to first, and home development is slow because the women of Latvia do not amalgamate easily, and the individual farm system (the old Russian village system with its divisions and subdivisions of inherited land, has been abolished) tends to separate rather than to unite. So far, woman has understood her responsibilities as an individual rather than as a member of an educated organization.

Parliamentary Franchise

In Latvia, all women have, as all men have, the Parliamentary franchise, having acquired the right under the new Constitution in 1922. But, except among the women of the towns, the fact does not raise in them any vast amount of interest.

Women have too, the right to sit in Parliament, and, during the period of the drafting of the new Constitution, when new leaders were searching for new help and support in every possible direction, seven women found seats among the men. Now, however, there is only one woman Deputy, Mrs. Berta Pipin, and she was returned only at the general election in the autumn of last year.

The organized women of Riga confess that such a state of affairs is largely their own fault. Tired of government by a Parliament which, for years, had been composed entirely of men, they embarked, at the last election, upon the experiment of issuing an "all-woman" list of candidates among the usual party lists; but the adventure was a failure.

Although more than one woman received an adequate number of votes, the number conferred upon the list as a whole was insufficient, and this resulted in its cancellation. Mrs. Pipin, who, alone among the women, was elected, owed her success to the fact that her name had been included upon the list of the Central Democratic Party and not upon the women's list.

"Which was a pity," say the organized women of Riga, "but also a very useful lesson."

In future, less effort will be exerted in the direction of women candidates, and more in the direction of general political education.

Organization Needed

Mrs. Pipin, herself, says that political education is the one necessary thing. She says, moreover, that women must organize, and organize thoroughly. Only the Socialist women—who form 33 per cent of the Socialist Party in the country—have approached anything like adequate organization, and this is largely due to the efforts of Mrs. Clara Kalniņš, the wife of the president of Parliament, who, long before the coming of national independence, gave herself to work among women on socialist lines.

Organization among the women of Latvia has, as a general rule, not reached the level of the more western nations of Europe. But then, as the women themselves explain, Latvia as an independent state is extremely young and, before independence—when the country was merely a province of Russia—organization was well-nigh impossible.

The stranger who visits Latvia learns at once the names of those who have distinguished themselves: The novelist, Anna Brigaders; Aspasia, the poet, who was first in Latvia to write about the emancipation of woman, and Mrs. Anna Ruman-Kenanš, first to speak in public on the subject. Mrs. Marija Opmanis, inspector of housekeeping schools under the Ministry of Agriculture; Mrs. Marta Cleminš, president of the Red Cross Nurses' Association.

He learns, too, of Mrs. Lydia Hoffman-Grunberg, the architect, who designed and supervised the building of the railway stations at Araizi and Gulbene; of Miss Maria Thielman and Dr. Alice Carlson and Miss Anna Abele, who hold assistant professorships in the University of Riga; of Miss Agusta Baumane, the engineer; of Mrs. Alma Birgel-Paegel, authority on Latvian folk art; of Mrs. Emilija Benjamin, who owns and edits Latvia's largest daily newspaper, Jaunakas Sinas.

But the real Latvia does not belong to the towns, nor does it belong to individuals. The stranger who would understand Latvia must discover the heart of it in those scattered farms where the women work ceaselessly, untiringly.

Latvia is young. For its establishment, its children must love the soil as their parents have loved it; must yearn for a plot of land of their own as their parents have yearned for it. Organized or unorganized, the women of Latvia understand their task. So far as the new state is concerned, they are determined to "see things through."

[The last article in this series will run next Wednesday.]

Upper Row and Lower Right, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Lower Left, by K. Jinera

SIX WOMEN OF LATVIA

Upper, Left to Right: Miss Anna Brigaders, Novelist; Mrs. Clara Kalnins, Wife of President of Latvian Parliament and an Active Socialist Leader; Miss Olga Stackle, Country Women's Leader and One of the Most Prominent Women in Latvia; Mrs. Emilija Benjamin, Editor of Jaunakas Sinas, the Largest Daily Paper in the Country. Lower: Mrs. Marija Opmanis, Inspector of Housekeeping Schools, Ministry of Agriculture; and Mrs. Berta Pipin, the Only Woman Deputy in the Latvian Parliament.

To Interest an Audience

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE club year is now well started. Many women have accepted responsibilities which will be new to them. These responsibilities will, in many instances, take them before audiences to whom they will be expected to bring a message of inspiration or a plea for some activity of importance.

One of the most convincing demonstrations of the value of any project is the manner in which it is presented by its exponent. There are three rules which will guide a person who is unused to public speaking, and will enable her to enlist the interest and alert attention of the apathetic audience. They are worth consideration if your work is to be a source of satisfaction to you and a credit to the organization which you represent.

* * *

First: Believe in the cause which you have undertaken to advance. In other words, do not allow your influence and energy to be exerted in any cause unless you are absolutely convinced that it is important. To accept the chairmanship of a committee for any other reason than your belief in the work of that committee is equivalent to throwing the weight of your influence, time, and study, into the wrong side of the scales by which our endeavors are measured.

Second: Be convinced that you have made a wise choice, learn your subject thoroughly; become so saturated with every phase of it that you will have the poise and assurance of absolute knowledge.

One of the most convincing and entertaining lecturers I ever heard had a very ordinary topic upon which she talked; but her knowledge of her subject, her inner confidence as evidenced when she replied to questions after her lectures, inspired a response in her audiences that was almost irresistible. I remember that the superintendent of schools in one town where she gave a course of lectures attended every one of them. I knew that he had never been at all interested in the subjects upon which she was speaking and so I asked him one evening why he was such a regular attendent. He said, "I do not care a fig about her topics, but I wouldn't miss hearing her for anything; it is such a satisfaction to listen to someone who knows, and knows that she knows, and who is never for a moment at a loss for a reply to any question on her subject."

* * *

And so, before you attempt to interest an audience, be sure that you have your subject well in hand, backed by authority if necessary, and by definite working plans if such are needed.

Third: If you feel hesitant about facing an audience, put yourself in training for this particular part of your duties. To hold one's head down and read, in a monotonous tone of voice, from a manuscript, a long list of statistics and recommendations, is the surest way in which to discourage any interest in one's project.

An audience is only one or two of your friends multiplied in numbers. Take them into your confidence; bring a smile to their faces and a cheerful confidence to their thinking and they are with you.

* * *

Briefly: A firm belief in your cause will give you the motive power for your work. Unquestioned knowledge will give you poise and freedom. A feeling of friendliness toward, and a happy confidence in, your audiences (stage presence some call it), will bring success to your cause and bring to you the satisfaction of having achieved.

The Consumer Decides

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

THE average layman conceives the great dress designer as an autocrat who decides arbitrarily what women must wear if they are to be chic. As a matter of fact, the couturier launches his model much as the author launches his book, uncertain as to the favor with which it will be received. Success depends on what is termed "consumer acceptance." Among garment designs there are best sellers, moderate sellers, succés d'estime, and "flops." As a book depends largely on the indorsement of distinguished reviewers, so the vogue of a costume may depend on its exploitation by a theater or screen star or by some leader in the haute monde. This encourages acceptance by the general public, and is likely to create a vogue. Not only costumes but also fabrics, colors and accessories are launched by their originators with uncertainty as to their reception. The public is the autocrat.

This fact determined the program of the first luncheon meeting this season of the Fashion Group, an association of professional stylists. This program was made up of cables—read by Miss Marion Taylor, president—from the leading Paris couturiers reporting those styles which are receiving the most enthusiastic support of the consumer. This overseas news was supplemented by dispatches from leading stores throughout the United States, showing which fashions they are selling.

International Parity

On the whole, taste seems to have become internationalized, for there is an almost complete parity between consumer vogues here and in Europe.

One international high spot is the cape. It may be detachable or cut in one with the garment; it may be of fur or of cloth, fur-trimmed or not. It may be round, pointed or square, and extend to the elbow, waist, knees or to the bottom of an evening frock. But from Paris to New York and on to Chicago and Los Angeles it wings its triumphant way.

The cape is logical because of two other high spots on the international fashion horizon, the broad, full sleeve, which refuses to thrust itself into a sheath, and the intricate bodice which might bulge under a fitting over-garment.

Both continents report the vogue for black, for brown, wine-red, purple and dark green. But in Paris navy blue has already returned to favor, and it is suspected that reds may be on the wane. Extreme popularity is likely to be thus penalized. Gray is in increasing demand, perhaps more so in the United States than abroad.

The Day Has Waned

These colors are as popular at the formal dinner or the dance as they are on the street. Maggy Rouff is having success with Titian shades for evening and Molyneux reports a consumer acceptance of "corinth," a purple-red. Paquin likes to revert frequently to pink and white daintiness, and to silver-and-blue and gold lamés.

Materials more rugged than ever before have been fashioned into evening frocks. Semi-sheer wools and rough crêpes and satins have been enthusiastically welcomed on both sides of the Atlantic. They are new and sensational in this application, and when trimmed with sumptuous furs they offer a totally new departure. However, ciré, embossed and crinkled satins, and, above all, velvets in almost incredible weaves, dispute both their beauty and their popularity, and give effulgence to the social night.

Fringe is a very new feature which is being enthusiastically worn. It is dashingly employed on evening models from Paris, sometimes forming an entire skirt. Velvet gloves are selling well and all the velvet accessories, including slippers. The covered shoulder, often taking the form of a short puffed sleeve, and also the high front neckline are accepted features of the dinner gown.

There is much more interest in semi-formal than formal modes. Fox is an important fur, particularly for coat and suit trimmings, but it appears, particularly in white, also on evening costumes. Muffs are winning an increasing interest; street shoes tend more and more to oxford lines.

Morning Again

In the sports departments both leather and suède jackets are selling well, and also sweaters and berets dyed to match the skirt. Sweaters with dressmaker details and blouse implications are liked. Berets and sailors fashioned of antelope have taken the fancy in Paris and are now appearing in New York. Ostrich cloth, fancy tweeds, bouclés, plaids, zephyrs, angoras, and all marled effects are popular in the sports category. But the newest things are the rabbit's hair wools. Knitted fashions are in high esteem, both in one-piece dress models and in three- and four-piece suits.

There is no abatement of interest in the two-purpose costume.

The correct foundation garment is essential, the varied lengths depending on the gown. The girdle must be long enough to give a slenderizing effect and smoothness to the frock. The adjustable back lacing is a favored type.

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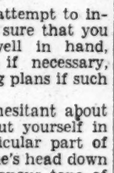

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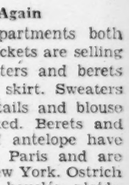

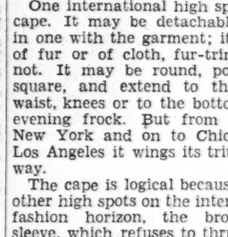

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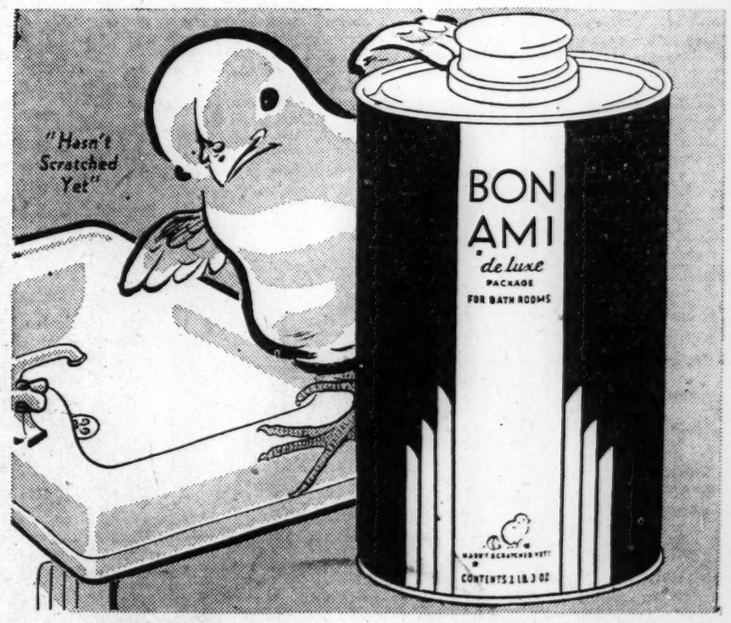

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STOCKS SHOOT UPWARD WITH MUCH AGILITY

Rails Lead Way to Higher Price Level—Gains for Industrials

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—Firmness of rails provided leadership for a smart rally in the stock market today.

Net gains of 1 to 3 points prevailed in the late dealings. Lackawanna, Delaware & Hudson and Case were up 3, while Union Pacific, American Telephone, Consolidated Gas, Western Union, American Can and Continental Can showed gains of 2.

Numerous others, including U. S. Steel, New York Central, Southern Pacific and Santa Fe were at least a point higher.

Transactions approximated 900,000 shares.

Mid-week business statistics showed that the upturn in business was well maintained, but with the seasonal tendency toward contraction over the remainder of the year, Wall Street failed to draw any particularly bullish inspiration from the showing.

Freight Loadings Gain

The freight car loadings reports of some of the larger railroads, showing further moderate gains for last week, were among the more encouraging features of the day's corporate news, for the upswing in the freight movement had already exceeded the usual seasonal proportions. Current indications point to another moderate gain in the weekly figures for all class 1 roads, to appear Saturday.

While steel production continues to gain in spots, some heaviness has appeared in the scrap steel market, which was not regarded as a good sign. Iron Age, however, estimated steel ingot production for the country at large at 19½ per cent of capacity, compared with 19 per cent a week previously. Automobile makers are buying a little steel for new models, and the steel trade is hopeful of more business from that source as the season wears on.

National Biscuit ordered the regular quarterly payment of 70 cents, although earnings came to only 55 cents a share for the period.

Bonds Rule Steady

The bond market held to a comparatively steady position today, although trading was rather light.

The United States Government department continued to attract considerable attention, most of the Treasury issues adding fractionally to their gains of yesterday. Treasury 3¾s of 1940-43 advanced to another 1932 high.

The excess funds now hunting for employment, coupled with the extremely low money rates, are said to have acted as a spur to federal maturities. Also there was some buying reported from England by investors attempting to escape the slump in the pound sterling. It was not known just how far the British Government had proceeded in rumored purchases of American Government securities to be used in interest payments here in December.

A number of domestic corporate bonds showed firming tendencies. Among the railroads moderate gains were recorded at one time by some liens of Alleghany Corporation, Baltimore & Ohio Canadian Pacific, Chesapeake & Ohio, Chicago & North Western, Delaware & Hudson, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Nickel Plate, Northern Pacific, Rock Island and Pennsylvania.

There was a better demand for some of the oil company loans. Small gains were registered by Skelly Oil 5½s and Texas Corporation Convertible 5s. Armour & Co. 5½s were up 1¾ points and Goodyear 5s improved. Fisk Rubber first 8s rallied about 3 points.

The utilities displayed little enthusiasm. Most of them held to a fractional range.

German Government obligations moved uncertainly, while minor recessions were recorded by bonds of Australia and Belgium. British 5½s held around their year's high price.

MUNICIPAL BONDS RISING

Dealers in municipal bonds say that improvement in the market has extended to the "second line" issues. Prices of first grade municipals have been advancing consistently during recent weeks. Dealers believe the forthcoming offering of $5,000,000 3½s per cent State of Missouri bonds will afford a good test of the market's absorptive capacity. They will be offered at 95.

CLOSER SCRUTINY OF FIRMS

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP). The New York Stock Exchange discloses plans for a closer scrutiny of the financial standing of member firms through a broadening of the requirements of its regular questionnaire. The questionnaire not only calls for greater detail on margins on long accounts, but expands considerably the information sought on the conditions of short selling accounts.

Evidence of Uptrend Steadily Piling Up

EVIDENCE continues to accumulate that the worst of the economic storm is passed and that business in general is recuperating. Domestic trade is slowly gaining ground, as indicated by a survey made by the Standard Statistics Company, which has gathered data from 530 American firms. Foreign trade for September showed gains over August, both exports and imports being higher.

The Federal Oil Conservation Board issued a statement yesterday that the crude oil industry is the first basic one to "emerge from the world depression," that it has a "comparatively intact market," and that it "never had a better opportunity to serve the country."

The National Association of Credit Men issued a statement this week asserting that business has taken a decided upturn in the last two weeks. Financial centers hail the moderate rise in commodity prices in France, Great Britain and Germany as an indication of world-wide improvement which has taken place in the last three months.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 19	Last Oct. 18
9½	1⅛		Adams Express	1100	6⅝	5⅞	6⅛	6
30⅝	13	.2	Adams 2Mills	100	17¼	17¼	17½	
14	9¼		Addressograph	100	11¾	11½	11½	10½
4⅞	1¼		Advance Rumely	400	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
63⅛	30⅞	.3	Air Reduction	1400	58¼	56⅝	58⅛	56½
16⅝	7¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	900	12½	12	12¼	12⅜
3⅝	⅜		Alleghany Corp	700	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
7¾	¾		Alleghany pf xw	400	4½	4	4½	
88¼	42½	.65	Allied Chem	4400	76⅝	73	76¼	73¼
119¼	96½	.7	Allied Chem pf	100	117¼	117¼	117¾	117¾
15⅝			Allis Chalmers	400	9¼	8⅝	9¼	8¾
22½	5		Am Bank Note	400	14	13⅝	13⅞	
17⅛	6½	.60	Am Brake S&F	200	12	12	12	
73⅞	22⅝	.4	Am Can	5700	54¾	51½	53¾	67⅝
129	93½	.7	Am Can pf	400	121	119¾	119¾	121
17	3⅛		Am Car & Fdry	200	9⅜	9	9⅜	9
8¼	2		Am Colortype	200	7⅜	7	7⅜	7
26⅜	11		Am Com Alcohol	1100	21¼	20½	21⅛	20¾
15⅜	2⅜		Am European	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	
15	2		Am & For Pow	1600	8⅞	8	8¾	8
23½	8		Am & For Pow 7	500	16	15¼	16	15¼
20¼	2¾		Am & For Pw 2pf	100	10½	10½	10½	
6⅞	1		Am Hide & L	100	4	4	4	
21⅜	7⅜	.2	Am Ice	100	7	7	7	6⅞
12	2½		Am International	900	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅜
15¼	3⅜		Am Locomotive	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	
49	19	.7	Am Loco pf	200	38	28	28	27
17¼	3		Am Power & Lt	1700	11	10⅜	11	9⅞
58	15¼	.6	Am P&L 6% pf	400	32⅜	31⅞	32⅜	31
49¾	10	.5	Am P&L pf A	100	27⅞	27½	27½	25
12¼	3½		Am Radiator	1200	8½	7⅞	8⅜	7⅜
15½	3		Am Rolling Mill	700	12½	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
25⅜	10		Am Shipbuilding	10	13½	13¼	13½	
27¼	5¼		Am Smelt & Ref	2100	15¾	14⅜	15⅜	14¾
85	22		Am Smelt & R pf	100	46	46	46	46
15⅜	3		Am Steel Fdries	400	8¾	8	8⅛	8
39¼	13	.2	Am Sugar Ref	400	23⅜	23	23⅜	
137⅜	70¼	.9	Am Tel & Tel	7700	108⅞	104¼	108⅛	105⅜
30½	11	.2	Am Wat W&E	1200	24⅝	24	24¼	22⅝
31	11	.2	Am WW&E ct	400	21	20½	21	20½
10	1⅝		Am Woolen	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	5¾
39⅞	18½		Am Woolen pf	100	28⅛	28½	28⅝	27½
19⅜	3		Anaconda Cop	2400	10½	9⅞	10½	10⅛
2¾	⅜		Armour Ill A	400	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2	⅜		Armour Ill B	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
15⅞	3½		Armour Ill pf	100	9	9	9	
5¾	2½		Artloom Corp	200	4	4	4	
11	3		Asso Dry Goods	700	6¾	6¼	6¾	6¼
42	28		Asso Dry G 1pf	400	34	33¼	34	
94	17⅞		Atchison T&SF	3400	46⅝	43⅛	45¼	44
86	35	.5	Atchison pf	200	65	65	65	
46	9¾		Atl Coast Line	400	24¼	22	24	22
21⅞	8⅜	.1	Atl Refining	1800	17	16⅝	17	16½
157¾	28¾	.4§	Auburn Auto	5100	46	43	45¾	43¾
7⅛	1½		Aviation Corp Del	1400	6⅞	6⅜	6⅝	6¾
			—B—					
13	2		Baldwin Loco	400	7	7	7	6¾
35	8		Baldwin Loco pf	10	18½	18½	18½	18¾
43⅜	3¾		Balt & Ohio	1400	13½	12¾	13⅜	12¾
40½	6		Balt & Ohio pf	700	15⅞	15	15⅞	15
35¾	4½	.2	Bangor & Aroos	400	25	21¼	24	
7	3⅜		Barnsdall A	600	5	4⅜	5	5⅛
43½	16⅛		Beatrice Cream	200	13¾	13½	13⅝	13¾
45	24	.3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	38½	38½	38½	38½
18¾	4½		Bendix Aviation	1900	12	11¼	11⅜	11
24⅞	5¾		Best & Co	200	13	11⅞	13	11⅜
29⅜	7¼		Bethlehem Steel	2700	19⅛	18⅜	19	17⅞
74	16¼		Beth Steel pf	400	39½	38¾	39½	38
22¼	4⅞		Bohn Alum & Br	100	12	12	12	11¾
43½	20	.2	Borden	1200	28⅜	27½	28⅛	27⅜
14¾	3¾		Borg Warner	700	9⅝	9¼	9½	9⅜
9¾	3⅜		Briggs Mfg	1200	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛
50¼	11⅞		Brooklyn Man T	1700	23¾	22¾	23½	22¾
28⅜	11½	.6	Brooklyn M T pf	400	62½	62½	62½	62
89½	46	.5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	79	78¼	79	
2⅛	½		Bruns Terminal	400	1	1	1	
3⅛	1¼		Budd Mfg	200	1½	1½	1½	
14	3½		Budd Mfg pf	20	20	20	20	
15	2⅛		Bullard	100	4	4	4	
1½	1⅛		Bulova Watch	100	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
65	7¼		Bush Term deb	20	10½	10½	10½	
85	12¼	.7	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	36½	36	36½	36
2	½		Butte Cop & Zinc	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	
57⅛	1¼		Buterick	100	3	3	3	
24⅜	7		Byers	1700	16½	15	16½	15
			—C—					
19	4¼		Calif Packing	100	11	11	11	
1½	⅛		Callahan Z & L	100	½	½	½	
7⅞	1½		Calumet & Hecla	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
15	2	1.20	Canada Dry	1000	10¾	10⅜	10¾	
20⅝	7¼		Canadian Pacific	15000	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	14⅜
70	33	.5	Caro C&O st	10	56	56	56	
65¾	16¾		Case Thresh	36000	46¼	41¾	46	42½
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	200	9	8½	9	8
12⅞	1¼		Celanese oCrp	200	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	
3⅜	⅞		Celotex Co	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
7½	1⅜		Celotex Co pf	50	2½	2½	2½	2
20½	7⅜	1½	Central Agu rre	200	16¼	16¼	16¼	
6¼	2⅜		Century Ribbon	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
15½	2¼		Cerro de Pasco	1500	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	8½
20⅜	4⅞	.2	Chesapeake Corp	1000	14⅞	13⅞	14⅜	13⅝
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	9000	23⅜	21¾	22½	21¾
5⅜	1¼		Chi & Gt West	300	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3⅜
15½	2½		Chi & Gt W pf	1500	9⅜	9	9	9
4½	¾		Chi Mil & St P	400	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
8	1⅛		Chi Mil & St P pf	200	4	4	4	3⅞
14½	2		Chi & N'western	2000	8	7½	7⅞	7¼
31	5		Chi & N'west pf	800	12	11½	12	12
6¾	1		Chi Pneu Tool	300	4½	4⅜	4½	4⅜
16⅜	1½		Chi Rock Isl & P	200	7	7	7	
24½	2		Chi RI&P 6%	400	8½	8⅜	8½	
14	6½	.2	Chi Yellow Cab	40	10½	10¼	10½	
21⅜	5	.1	Chrysler	1600	15⅝	14⅜	15⅜	14⅝
28½	11	.2	City Ice & Fuel	200	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝
68	50	6½	City Ice & F pf	20	53	53	53	52⅜
65	65	.6	Colg-Palm-P pf	400	86½	86¼	86½	85
10⅞	2¾		Collins & Aikman	100	5½	5½	5½	5¾
21	4¼	.1	Columbia Gas	9000	14⅞	13⅝	14⅜	13⅝
79⅞	40	.6	Columbia & pf A	100	72½	72½	72½	
41⅞	13½	.2	Columbian Carb	1000	29⅛	28	29⅛	28¼
14⅛	4¼		Columbia Pic ct	200	10	10	10	9¾
11	3⅞	.50	Comm Credit	400	6	5¼	6	4⅝
28	11¾	.3	Comm Cred A	200	24¾	24¼	24¾	
27⅞	10⅞	.2	Comm Inv Tr	2500	22½	21½	22½	21½
101	88	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	410	101	100¼	101	
105	94	.7	Comm I Tr 7%	10	102	102	102	
13¾	3½	.60	Commun Solvents	2200	9⅞	9½	9¾	9¼
5⅛	1⅜		Comwlth & So	3200	3¼	3	3⅛	3
68½	27⅜	.6	Comwlth & S 6 pf	500	51	50¼	51	50
12¼	6½	.1	Congoleum Nairn	200	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	
5⅜	1		Consol Film Ind	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅞	2¾		Consol Film I pf	500	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	7⅞
68¾	31½	.4	Consol Gas	12000	59¼	56¾	59	56½
98¼	72½	.5	Consol Gas pf	200	95½	95½	95½	
10⅞	4¾	.1	Consol Laundries	100	5½	5¼	5¼	5½
9	4		Consol Oil	100	6⅜	6½	6⅜	6½
1⅜	⅛		Consol Textile	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	
8	2⅛		Cont Baking A	200	5	4⅞	5	4¾
1⅜	⅜		Cont Baking B	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
47¾	24⅞	.6	Cont Baking pf	100	38½	38½	38½	38
41	17⅜	.2	Cont Can	4300	34¼	33¾	34¼	31½
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	300	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	15¼
9¾	3⅜		Cont Motors	800	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜
9¾	3⅜		Cont Oil	500	6¼	6	6¼	6
55⅜	24⅜	.3	Corn Products	1200	52⅜	50¼	52¼	50½
7⅜	1½		Coty	500	4½	4⅛	4½	4
26½	13½	.2	Cream of Wheat	200	22	22	22	23
15⅞	7⅞		Crown Cokr & S	700	14½	14¼	14¼	14
25⅛	17⅜	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¼
49⅞	15		Crucible Steel pf	10	25	25	25	25
3½	½		Cuba Co	200	1½	1¼	1¼	1¾
20	4		Cuba Ry pf	10	12	12	12	
3⅞	⅜		Cuban Am Sug	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
31	7		Curtis Publishing	100	15½	14	15	
3¼	7⅛		Curtiss-Wright	500	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2⅛
4¾	1½		Curtiss-Wright A	800	3¾	3½	3½	
			—D—					
9¼	1		Davison Chem	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
92½	32	.6	Del & Hudson	700	67	63	67	63
45⅞	8½		Del Lack & W	17500	32¼	29⅜	31¾	28⅝
9	1½		Denver R G pf	100	4	4	4	
19¼	12	.1	Diamond Match	200	18½	18¼	18½	18
12¼	7½	1.30	Dome Mines	100	11½	11⅜	11½	11½
18⅜	5	.75	Douglas A	700	13⅞	13¼	13¼	12⅞
59¾	22	.2	Du Pont de Nem	18000	38¼	36¼	38	36⅝
			—E—					
87⅞	35¼	.3	Eastman Kodak	3000	54½	53	54½	53¼
9⅞	3		Eaton Axle & Sp	200	6¼	6	6¼	6
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	1800	18½	17½	18½	17¼
2½	½		Elec Boat	200	1½	1⅜	1½	1
4	⅞		Elec & Mus Ind	400	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
16	2¾		Elec Pow & Lt	1500	9¼	8⅝	9⅛	8⅞
64	10¾	.7	Elec Pow & Lt pf	700	30	29¼	29¼	30
33¼	12⅜	.2	Elec Sto Battery	200	23¼	23⅛	23¼	
¾	⅛		Elk Horn Coal	100	¼	¼	¼	¼
25	4		Engineers Pub S	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
57	18	5½	Engineers PS ww	100	36	36	36	
19	12	1½	Equitable Off Bldg	200	14	14	14	
15⅞	2⅜		Erie RR 1pf	100	8½	8½	8½	
2½	2		Evans Products	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
			—F—					
22	9⅛	1½	Fed Lt & Trac	100	10	10	10	
2⅜	½		Fed Screw W	500	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
10⅝	3		Fed Water Serv	300	4½	4¼	4¼	4½
27¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Ph F In	800	15½	14¾	14¾	14⅝
54¼	35	2½	First Nat Stores	900	50¾	49¾	50½	50
3¼	⅛		Fisk Rubber	4700	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	½
2⅜	⅛		Fisk Rub 1pf	400	3⅜	¼	¼	½
2	⅝		Fisk R 1pf cv	300	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
15⅜	3		Foster-Wheeler	800	10	9½	10	9¾
22⅜	10¼	1.20	Fourth Nat. Inv	700	18⅛	18	18	18¾
5⅞	1		Fox Film A	300	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
26⅞	10	.2	Freeport Texas	2700	22¼	21	22¼	21½
			—G—					
35¾	9½	.1	Gen Am Tk Car	900	17	16⅛	17	16
15½	4¼		Gen Asphalt	600	8¼	8	8¼	8
19⅜	10½	.2	Gen Baking	700	14½	13¾	14½	
5	½		Gen Bronze	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
26¼	8½	.40	Gen Electric	7500	16¾	15⅞	16½	16
11⅞	10⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	300	11⅝	11½	11⅝	11⅝
27⅞	10		Gen Foods	1800	36¼	29⅝	30¼	30
23¼	⅜	.6	Gen Gas & E A	700	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
24¾	3	.6	Gen G&E cv pf	500	15½	15	15½	15½
30	5¼	.7	Gen Gas & E 7%	60	24	24	24	25
40	5½	.8	Gen Bronze & E8%A	10	35	35	35	35
25	18⅛	2.06	Gen Ital Edison	100	23¼	23¼	23¼	
48½	28	.3	Gen Mills	700	42	41½	42	41½
95	76	.6	Gen Mills pf	100	95½	95⅛	95½	
24⅜	7⅜	.1	Gen Motors	14700	15	14	15	14⅜
87¼	56¼	.5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	76¼	76⅛	76¼	
7⅛	1		Gen Pub Service	500	4	3⅞	4	4
15⅝	1⅜		Gen Refractories	200	8	7⅞	8	
24¼	10⅜	.1	Gillette Saf Raz	2700	17¼	16¼	17½	16½
3⅜	⅜		Gimbel Bros	100	2½	2½	2½	
10⅜	5⅛		Glidden	700	6⅛	6⅜	6½	6⅛
76	25	.7	Gliddon ipf	20	69	65⅛	65⅝	
8	2⅜		Gobel (Adolf)	100	5	5	5	5
20⅜	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	2600	17½	16¾	17⅛	16⅜
12⅜	2¼		Goodrich	1600	6	5⅜	6	5½
33¼	7		Goodrich pf	100	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
29⅜	5½		Goodyear	2400	16⅜	15¼	16⅜	15
69½	19¾	.7	Goodyear 1pf	300	42¼	42¼	42¼	42½
20¾	7¼		Gotham Silk Hos	2100	25½	24½	25½	24
4⅜	1		Graham Paige	700	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜
11⅝	2⅜		Granby	200	6¼	6	6¼	6
30¼	14½	.1	Grant(WT)	700	23½	22	22	22
25	5½		Great Nor pf	2100	14	13	13⅝	12⅞
10¼	5		Great Nor Ore	500	8⅜	7⅞	8⅛	7⅝
12	3¼		Great West Sug	300	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜
2¾	½		Grugsby-Grunow	1100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
			—H—					
28	10	1¾	Hack W pf A	20	25½	25½	25½	
4¼	⅝		Hahn Dept Sto	500	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
10	3¾		Hawaiian Pine	100	4½	4½	4½	
12½	7½		Holland Furnace	600	8¾	7¾	8¾	
4½	1		Houdaille Her B	100	3¾	3½	3¾	
5⅜	1⅜		Houston Oil new	400	3⅛	1¼	3⅛	3¼
28¼	8¾		Houston Oil	500	18¾	15½	16¾	15½
30¾	8	3½	Hudson & Man	100	16	16	16	
11¾	2⅞		Hudson Motor	400	5½	5¼	5½	5⅜
5⅜	1½		Hupp Motors	100	3	3	3	
			—I—					
24⅞	4¾		Ill Central	3600	16½	15¼	16½	15
2½	⅜		Indian Motor	100	1	1	1	
40	7½	.2	Indus Rayon	1200	28	26½	27⅝	26
44⅞	14¾	.2	Ingersoll-Rand	600	31	29	31	
7¾	¾		Inpiranation Cop	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	
27⅞	10		Inland Steel	100	16½	16½	16½	16
8⅛	3¼		Inspiranshare Del	150	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
14⅜	2¼		Interboro Rap T	600	5½	4¾	4¾	5

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 19	Last Oct. 18
2½	¼		Int Agr Corp	100	1	1	1	
117	53¼	.6†	Int Business M	500	93⅞	91	93⅞	90
5¼	1¼	.20	Int Carriers	300	3¾	3½	3¾	3½
18⅜	3⅜		Int Cement	600	10¾	10½	10¾	10½
1⅞	⅜		Int Combustion	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
34¼	10⅜	1.20	Int Harvester	6400	24½	22¾	24⅜	22⅝
108	68¾	.7	Int Harvester pf	300	94	94	94	
11⅜	2⅝		Int Hydroelec	200	6½	6¼	6½	6⅜
12½	3½		Int Nickel	2700	8¾	8½	8¾	8⅝
12	1⅜		Int Paper 7%	10	7	7	7	
12⅜	2		Int Pap&Pow pf	100	4½	4½	4½	
65	36	.4	Int Silver pf	10	47½	47½	47½	
15¾	2⅝		Int Tel & Tel	8100	10½	9¾	10¼	9½
20½	10¼	.2	Island Crk Coal	300	13¾	13¾	13⅝	
			—J—					
55	15½	4½	Jewel Tea	100	26	26	26	26
33¾	10		Johns Manville	8300	24⅜	22¾	23⅞	23
			—K—					
15½	2¼		Kan C & South	500	8½	8	8¼	
9¼	3	.80	Kaufmann D St	1000	5½	5	5½	5½
14⅜	4¾		Kayser (J) & Co	200	9½	9¼	9¼	9
4¼	⅞		Kelsey Hayes W	1400	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
10⅜	2¾		Kelvinator Corp	400	4½	4½	4½	4¼
19¼	4⅞		Kennecott Cop	3000	11⅛	11	11⅛	11⅛
19½	10	1	Kimberly Clark	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅞
19⅛	3		Kinney pf	20	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	11
19	6⅜	1	Kresge	1700	11⅜	10⅞	11⅜	10⅞
110	88	7	Kresge pf	50	100	100	100	99
9⅛	1⅛		Kreuger & Toll	10100	¼	¼	¼	¼
18⅞	10	1	Kroger Gros & B	1900	15½	15¼	15½	15
			—L—					
8⅛	1¾		Lee Rubber	400	4½	4¼	4½	4¼
4¾	1		Lehigh Val Coal	100	2½	2½	2½	
29¼	5		Lehigh Val RR	400	16¾	16	16	15
51⅞	30½	2 40	Lehman Corp	400	43¾	43	43¾	42
14	6½	.30	Link-Belt	100	11	11	11	
18⅜	3⅜		Liquid Carbonic	400	14	13⅜	14	13¾
37¾	13¼	.4†	Loew's Inc	2900	28½	27	27½	26¾
5	1⅞		Loft Inc	400	4	3¾	4	4
36⅜	16⅛	.2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	1200	27	26¾	27	
23⅜	8½	1¾	Louisville G&E A	100	20	20	20	19½
38¼	7½		Louisville & N	1000	22¼	21	22¼	21
			—M—					
62	20	.6	McCrory pf	10	35	e 35	35	
62¼	28	.4	McKeesport Tin	2900	46	44

MANUFACTURERS SHOW INTEREST IN WOOL TRADE

Some Buying at Steady Prices—Easier Tone Is Noted Overseas

Manufacturers are commencing to show rather more interest in the wool market. Some of the larger mills evidently consider wool reasonably low in price, and believe that taking on further commitments in the raw material at the present time will be expedient.

Some manufacturers have declared their belief in the soundness of the wool position, arguing that stocks of wool in the American market are not more than sufficient to go through the next five months, given anything like normal consumption from that portion of the population whose purchasing power has not been seriously curtailed. One prominent manufacturer is quoted as saying that it is quite possible to sell goods still on the basis of 50-cent fine staple wool, clean basis.

Texas Wools' Sale

During the week, there has been a little fine staple 12-months Texas wool sold which it is figured will cost the buyer about 45 cents, clean basis. Choice Montana fine staple is quotable at about 47@48 cents clean. Ohio delaine is held at about 20 cents in the grease, which approximates 50 cents clean basis.

There is a fair demand for French combing wools of the best type at around 40@42 cents for the best lots and at about 37 cents, clean, for the fine and fine medium wools of the less attractive type, such as New Mexicans of the scrubbier class.

Some of the new fall Texas wools have been sold this week in the vicinity of Del Rio, Texas, to Boston dealers at around 11@11¼ cents for th best wools, which it is figured will cost clean landed, rather less than 30 cents. About 3,000,000 pounds is reported to have been sold and about another million is understood to have been shipped forward on consignment.

Bids Are Rejected

Bids, which were opened at San Angelo, Texas, last Thursday, for some 3,500,000 pounds of spring wool still held there on storage, were all rejected as being too low. The warehousemen in charge of the sale evidently had visualized these wools as worth about 50 cents, clean, in Boston, for the best wools, but the dealers could hardly figure them worth more than 45 cents on today's market, sold to the mill.

In medium wools, the market has been a bit easier. Ohio and Michigan or similar choice graded quarter-blood and three-eighths wools are quoted at about 21-22 cents. Best territory quarters still are held at about 39-40 cents, clean basis, and three-eighths at 42-43 cents, clean.

Woolen wools have slowed down in the last week or two appreciably and prices are rather lower than they were, especially on scoured pulled wools. Choice white B supers are held at 38-39 cents. Average B lambs are quotable at about 35 cents and gray B supers at 25-30 cents.

Easier Tone Abroad

There has been some business in a small way in fine Ohio clothing at 16 to 17 cents in the grease. Ohio half-blood clothing is quotable at 17 to 18 cents and three-eighths at 18 cents. Noils and mill wastes are steady in price, although slower of sale than a week ago.

Advices from the foreign markets indicate a somewhat easier tone. Best 64-70s combing wools out of Brisbane this week are costing the equivalent of about 30 cents, clean basis, in bond.

It is evident that the supplies of new wool from the colonies are commencing to press a bit upon the secondary markets of Europe. London, which closed last Thursday for the sixth series of the year, was down about 10 per cent from the opening rates of this series, but still 5 to 10 per cent above the close of the preceding series.

Carpet wools have been very firm on the basis of the new rates, with the good to choice wools held at about 15 to 17 cents, clean basis. Imports of carpet wools have been increasing in the last two or three weeks, indicating that the manufacturers have been obtaining more business in the finished fabrics.

Mohair is quiet at steady rates.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO EARNINGS

Chesapeake & Ohio Railway reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1932, surplus of $15,437,252 after taxes, charges and sinking fund appropriations, equal, after allowing for dividend requirements on the 6½ per cent preferred, to $2.01 a share on the 7,652,778 shares of $25 par common, compared with $21,122,043, or $2.76 a share on 7,651,281 common shares, in the first nine months of 1931.

PENN-DIXIE CEMENT CORP.

Penn-Dixie Cement Corporation reports for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1932, profit of $329,453 before depreciation, depletion and interest, compared with a profit of $895,392 for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1931. After provision for depreciation, depletion and interest, there was a net loss of $1,649,864, compared with a net loss of $1,149,688 in the corresponding 12 months of the previous fiscal year.

ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

CHICAGO, Oct. 19—Between Aug. 15 and Sept. 15 the 1480 industrial establishments in Illinois reported increases of 1.1 per cent in employment and 1.0 per cent in pay rolls, says Illinois Department of Labor. Increases in manufacturing industries of 1.8 per cent in employment and 2.6 per cent in pay rolls more than offset declines of 0.1 per cent and 0.8 per cent in non-manufacturing industries.

EASTERN UTILITIES ASSOCIATES

Weekly figures compiled by Eastern Utilities Associates since July 10 last, show not only consistently declining decreases in kilowatt-hour output for the first six weeks, but also substantial increases in power output for the latter half of the period, compared with the corresponding weeks last year.

KIMBERLY CLARK CORPORATION

Kimberly Clark Corporation reports for quarter ended Sept. 30 surplus available for common stock of $14,756 after interest, federal taxes and preferred dividends, equal to 3 cents a share on the 499,800 shares of common, against surplus of $17,663, equal to 3 cents a share in the preceding quarter and $141,554, or 28 cents a share, in the third quarter of 1931.

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—Interborough Rapid Transit reports for August a deficit of $381,786 after taxes, interest, Manhattan Railway dividend rental, etc., compared with a deficit of $621,219 in August, 1931.

BRITISH REVENUES

LONDON, Oct. 19—British exchequer receipts during the week ended Oct. 15 totaled £9,418,574 and expenditures £21,-888,725. Floating debt on that date amounted to £901,615,000.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Albany & Susq 3½s '46	83½	83
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	26½	26
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	20½	20⅛
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	17	16¾
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	33	32¾
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	77⅝	77⅜
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	68	68
Amer Inter 5½s '49	79½	79⅛
Amer Smelting 5s '47	91¼	91¼
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103⅞	103⅞
Amer T&T col 5s '46	105½	105
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	103¼	103⅛
Amer T&T 5s '65	103⅛	103
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	107⅛	107
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	91½	90¾
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	71	71
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	44	44
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	3	3
Ann Arbor 1st 4s '95	40	40
Armour & Co 4½s '39	79¾	78½
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	75⅛	74⅛
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	74	74
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	82¼	82⅛
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	92¾	92⅛
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	90½	90
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	22	22
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	78	78
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101¾	101¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	81	81
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	73	73
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	58	57½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	32⅝	31¾
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	46½	46½
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	72	72
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	49¼	49
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	107¼	107¼
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	107⅜	107½
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	81	81
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	96	96
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	92	92
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	105	105
Bklyn City 1st	68	68
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	106	106
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	85½	85½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	104	103½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	76½	76
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	107½	107½
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	102¼	102¼
Bush Term con 5s '55	50	50
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	104⅜	96
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	96	96
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	90¾	90¼
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	90⅛	90⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	90⅝	90
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	90¼	90⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	90⅜	90⅜
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	91¾	91¾
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	97	97
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	96½	96½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	96⅞	96⅞
Can North 4½s '35	99½	99½
Can North deb 7s '40	104¼	104
Can Pacific deb 4s	70¾	70½
Can Pacific 5s '44	91⅞	91⅞
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	80½	80½
Cen District Tel 5s	105	105
Cen New England 4½s '61	65½	65½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	81½	81½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	66⅜	66½
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	85	85
Certainteed 5½s '48	41	40½
Ches Corp 5s '47	62	60
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	95⅜	95⅜
Ches & O con 5s '39	103⅜	103⅜
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	88⅞	88⅞
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	89¾	89¾
Chicago M&StP gen 2½s '89	61½	61½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	8⅜	8
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	25⅞	25¼
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	48½	48½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	24	23
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	20	19½
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	25	25
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	34	33
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 "A"	33¼	33¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	20½	20½
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	97	96½
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	113	113
Childs Co 5s '43	30	29¾
Chile Copper 5s '47	34	33⅛
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	94¾	94¾
Cin Ind StL & Chic RR 4s	95½	95
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	100½	100½
Cin Un Terminal 4½s 2020	93	93
Colonial Oil 6s '38	49	48½
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	81	81
Columbia Gas&E Co 5s deb '61	80⅞	80¼
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr.	81¾	81¾
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	90½	90½
Columbus Ry Pr L 5½s '42	100¾	100¾
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	95	95
Con Gas 5s '57	101½	101¼
Con Gas 4½s '51	97⅝	97¼
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105¼	105¼
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	103⅝	103⅝
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	84	84
Crown Wil Paper 6s '61	68	67½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	35½	35½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	84	84
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	96¾	96¾
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	92	92
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	18	18
Detroit Ed 5s wi '52	100¾	100½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	96½	96
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	100¾	100¾
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101⅝	101
Detroit Ed 5s '52	100⅝	100⅝
Detroit Ed 5s '62	101⅛	100¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	86⅝	86½
Dold Packing 6s '42	67⅜	67⅜
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	68	68
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	103	103
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	75	74¾
Erie RR ref 5s '67	27½	27½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	27½	26¾
Fed Metal 7s '34	80	80
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	55	52
Gannett 6s '43	77½	77
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	80	79⅞
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	65	65
Gen Mot Acc oCrp 6s '37	103	103
Gen Pub Serv 5½s '39	85¼	85⅛
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40 ct	35	34
Goodrich 6s '45	54½	54½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	79¾	79¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	101¾	101⅜
Grand Ty Ry Can 7s '40	104⅝	104¼
Great Northern 4¼s '61	84⅞	84
Great Northern 5½s '76 D	55	55
Great Northern 7s '36 A	72	71½
Gulf Mobile of Mo 5s	38	38
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	45¼	45¼
Hudson Coal 5s '62	40⅞	40⅞
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	50	49½
Humble Oil 5s '37	102	101¾
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105¼	105¼
Ill Central 4s '53	50	50
Ill Central 4¾s '66	38	37
Ill Central 5s '52	57	57
Ill Central CStLe&NO 5s A '63	43½	43
Ill Central W Lines 4s	61	61
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	80½	80½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	48¼	48⅛
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	8½	8½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	48⅝	48¼
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	17¼	17¼
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	58¾	58¾
Int & G Nor 1st 5½s '52	22¼	22¼
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	6½	6½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	40	40
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	58⅝	48⅝
Int Paper 6s '55	18½	18½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	35	34¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	42¼	41¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	38⅞	38
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	48	48
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	60⅞	60⅞
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	102	101
Kan City Ry & L 4½s B	103⅝	102
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	46	46
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	89½	89
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	87½	87½
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	66½	66½
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	89½	89½
L'Autaro 6s '54	17⅞	17⅞
Lehigh C&N (Pa) con 4s 2003	45	45
Lehigh Valley 5s '40	34	34
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	105	105
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	68⅛	68
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	25	25
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	75	75
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	73	72¼
Meade 6s '45 ww	45	45
Metro Edison 4½s '68	88⅝	88½
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	97½	97½
Metro Water 5½s '50	73⅜	73⅜
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	95	95
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	80¼	80
Mill & Sparta 4s '47	47	47
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	47½	47½
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	67	67
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	75⅝	75⅝
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	36	36
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	16½	15¾
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	27¼	27
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	27¼	26½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	15	14⅜
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	6⅛	6
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	86	86
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	79	78½
Namm Sons 6s '43	65½	65½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	51	51
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	87¾	87¼
Nat Steel 5s	78¾	78⅝
N J Power & Lt 4½s '60	87	86½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	75	75
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	72	72
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	47	46¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	51	50
NYCHR cv 6s '35	59½	57
NY Chi & StL 7st 4s '37	75½	75½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	19¾	19
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	22¼	22
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32 reg	36¾	35¼
NY Dock Co 4s '51	62½	62½
NY Dock Co 5s '38	42	42
NY Edison 5s C '51	105⅞	105¾
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	111¾	111
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	99	99
NY GELH&P 5s '48	108⅞	108½
NY Int&El 4½s '67	64½	64½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	50¾	50⅜
NY & Rich Gas 6s '51	97½	97½
NY Railway inc 6s '65	1¾	1½
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	101¾	101¼
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	100¼	100
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	108	108
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103½	103½
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	65½	65½
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	99⅞	99⅞
Norf Southern rfg A '61	5¾	5¾
Norf & W div 4s '44	95¾	95¼
North Am Co 5s '61	84½	84
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	83½	83½
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	63	63
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97	82½	82½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	79¼	79
Nor Pacific 5s D 2047	65	65
Northw Tel 4½s	84	84
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	100	100
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '81	81	81
Otis Steel 6s '41	31½	31¼
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103½	103½
Pac of Mo '48	84½	84½
Pac Pub Ser 5s	95¼	95¼
Paramount Public 5½s '50	23⅛	23⅛
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	91⅞	91¼
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	95	95
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	66	64
Penn Railroad con 4½s '80	99½	99½
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	80	80
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	89	88¾
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100¾	100½
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	101¼	101½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	87½	87¼
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	95	95
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	101⅞	101⅞
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	60	59
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	100	100
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	56¾	56⅜
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	32½	32
Pub Svc E&G 4s	95⅝	95½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	102	102
Pure Oil 5½s '40	70¼	70¼
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	70	70
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	55½	55
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	13¼	13¼
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	11	11
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	14½	14½
St Louis SW 5s '52	37	36⅝
Shell Union 5s '47	76¼	75⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	94	94
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102¾	102¾
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	101	101
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	62½	62½
Smith A. O 6½s '33	100	100
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	105	105
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	52	52
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	80	80
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	50	49½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	49½	49¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	49⅝	49⅝
Southern Pacific SF Ter 4s '50	82¼	82
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	27	26½
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	33	32
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106	106
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103⅞	103⅝
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97⅜	97⅜
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	98¼	98¼
Texas Corp 5s '44	88⅜	87¾
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	49	48¾
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	46	45½
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	102	101¾
Union El L & P 5½s '54	103	103
Union El of Chi 5s	17	17
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	83	83
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	96½	96
Union Pacific 4s '68	80	80
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	84	84
US Rubber Co 5s '47	46	46
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	65	65
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	73	73
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	29½	29½
Vanadium 5s '41	47	47
Virginia Ry 5s '62	92½	92½
Walworth 6½s '35 ww	15	15
Western Electric 5s '44	100½	100½
West Pa Pow 5s B '63	104¾	104¾
Warren Bros 6s '41	43	43
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	105¼	105¼
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	100¼	100
Western Union R E 4½s '50	63½	63½
Western Union col 5s '38	80	80
Western Union 6½s '36	83	83
Western Union 5s '60	55¾	55½
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	102⅝	102⅝
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	67½	67½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Oct19	Oct18
4th 4¼s '38	103.20	103.18	103.19	103.20
US 3s '55	96.20	96.18	96.18	96.18
US 3½s '49	98.6	98.4	98.4	98.5
US 3½s '56	102.24	102.21	102.24	102.19
US 4s '54	104.16	104.12	104.12	104.13
US 4¼s '52	108.	107.26	107.28	107.25

FOREIGN BONDS

Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	47¾	47¾
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	48¼	48¼
Australia 4½s '56	75⅞	75
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	53½	53
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	53	53
Australia 5s '55	83	82
Australia 5s '57	83	82
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	49½	49½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	93	91½
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	43	43
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	47¼	47¼
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	92	92
Belgium (King) 6s '55	99	99
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	101⅛	101
Belgium (King) 7s '55	105½	105
Belgium (King) 7s '56	105	106
Berlin (City) 6s '58	39	39
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	52	52
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	52½	52½
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	50⅞	50½
Berlin Elec 6s '55	51¼	50½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	6¼	5⅜
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	7¼	6⅝
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	19	18⅞
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	19	18⅝
Brcia (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	63½	63
Brisbane 6s '50	79	79
Budapest (City) 6s '62	28½	28
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	31	30¾
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	31	31
Bulgaria 7s '67	19	19
Bulgaria 7½s '68	26½	26½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	100⅜	100¼
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	90⅜	89⅜
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	102	101¾
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	12¾	11¾
Chile)Bank) 6s '61	8	8
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	9⅜	9¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	8¼	7⅞
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	8¾	8¾
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	41½	41½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	26⅜	26½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	32½	32
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	76½	76¼
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	81	81
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	90	89
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	42½	42
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	77⅞	77½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	91¼	91¼
Duke Price Power 6s '66	57½	57
Dutch El 6s '47	100⅛	100⅛
Dutch El sf 6s '62	100⅜	100⅛
Fiat 7s '46 war	90½	90½
Finland 5½s '58	66¼	66¼
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	72½	72⅛
Finnish B 6½s '54	65½	65½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	101⅛	101⅛
Frankfort 6½s '53	35	34¼
French ((Rep) 7s '49	116⅜	116
French ((Rep) 7½s '41	121⅜	121⅜
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	51	50¾
German 7s '49	73⅜	73
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	57⅝	57
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	52	51⅜
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	52	51½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	58½	58½
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	39½	39¼
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	51¾	51½
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	40½	40½
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	52¾	52¾
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	49⅜	49⅜
Graz 8s '54	49	49
Greek 7s '64	36½	36½
Hansa 6s '39 ww	40½	40½
Helsingfors 6½s '60	62	61½
Hesler Steel 6s '48	45¼	45
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	95⅜	95⅜
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	92	91½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	88¼	88
Italy (King) 7s '51	96¾	96⅝
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	41⅞	41⅞
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	46¾	46¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '65	52½	52
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	62⅝	62
Karstadt 6s '43	28	27¾
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	15⅝	15⅝
Kreuger & Toll ct	14¾	14¾
Lyons (City) 6s '34	103⅞	103⅞
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	103⅞	103⅞
Medellin 6½s '54	10½	10½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	83⅝	83½
Montecativ 7s '37 ww	9¾	9¾
North German Lloyd 6s '47	44½	44
Norway (King) 5s '63	84	83¾
Norway (King) 6s '43	88½	88½
Norway (King) 6s '44	88¼	88
Norwegian El 5½s '57	74	74
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	45⅞	45⅞
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	55	55
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	96¾	96½
Poland (Gov) 8s '40	94	94
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	52⅝	52½
Poland (GGov) 8s '50	59½	59½
Prussia 6s '52	46¾	46¾
Queensland (State) 7s '41	98½	98
Rhine Main 7s '50	57⅝	57⅝
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	50¼	50⅛
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	50	49¾
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	56	55¼
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	50¼	50⅛
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	40¼	40¼
Rhinelbe 7s '46	43⅞	43¼
Ruhr '48	47	47
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	11	11
Rome (City) 6½s '52	87⅜	87
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	100¼	100¼
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	86⅝	86⅜
Saarenzrucken (City) 6s '53	40½	40½
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	12	12
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	59	58⅝
Saxon State 7s '45	69½	69
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	21½	20
Sparta 4s	47½	47
Siemens 6½s '51	64	63½
Silesia Elec Corp 7½s '46	38	38
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	41¾	41¼
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	96½	96½
Swiss Government 5½s '46	104¾	104¾
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	38¾	37
Tyrol 7½s '55	45¼	45
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	62	60½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	106½	106⅝
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	35	35
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	35¼	34¾
Unterelbe 6s '53	48¾	48¾
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	30	30
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	29½	28¼
Vienna 6s '52	51½	51½
Warsaw 7s '58	41½	40½
Westphalia El 6s '53	35	34¼

THIS IS NOT A FISH STORY

CHICAGO, Oct. 19 (AP)—W. Bruce Pirnie, president of the Montague Rod and Reel Company, reported today that sales of fishing rods in the middle West are running almost 50 per cent greater than last year, one of the greatest increases ever recorded. He added that the company's plants in Amherst and Montague City, Mass., and in Post Mills, Vt., were operating at capacity.

SAO PAULO BOND ISSUE

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 19 (AP)—Advices from Sao Paulo say that the Government has decreed an issue of approximately $17,-000,000 of bonds for the redemption of the bonds issued during the recent rebellion by the Paulista Government.

IMPROVEMENT IN SEPTEMBER RAIL TRAFFIC

First Two Weeks Indicate Betterment Is General Throughout Country

Generally improved car loading reports for roads in all sections of the country were witnessed in the first two weeks of September. Betterment was reflected not only in a higher level traffic over the corresponding period of the preceding months, but also in substantially smaller declines from a year ago than were seen in August.

Only two of the 52 representative carriers here considered failed to report a smaller percentage decrease from 1931 for the two weeks ended September 17 than was registered in August.

Two of the best reports were turned in by the St. Louis-San Francisco and the Cotton Belt, with decreases for the first two weeks in September amounting to 6

MRS. VARE'S 79 BEST AT MERION

Leads Contestants in the Dorothy Campbell Hurd Cup Tournament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERFORD, Penna., Oct. 19—Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr., née Collett, playing over the west course of The Merion Cricket Club yesterday, scored a 79 to take the leadership in the first round of the eighth annual tournament for the Dorothy Campbell Hurd Cup. Mrs. Vare won the cup last season with a 36-hole medal score of 84-78-162. The second half of this year's 36-hole medal play will be held over the east course.

Mrs. Vare was the only player yesterday to break 80. Her nearest rival was Mrs. Clarence H. Vanderbeck of the Philadelphia Country Club, who shot an 82 over the rain-soaked course, which caused quite a few contestants to drop out of play.

Scoring an 83, Mrs. Hurd, the cup donor, placed third. Her chances of finishing higher up in the list went when she scored an 8 on the par 4 tenth hole where her second shot sank into the bank of a creek for an awkward lie. Mrs. Hurd went out in 38, which proved to be the best card of the day for the first nine holes.

Frances Williams of the St. David's Golf Club in the Pittsburgh district placed fourth with an 84.

Following Miss Williams, who tied Mrs. Vanderbeck in the runnerup position last fall, were three star players of The Huntingdon Valley Country Club—Mrs. H. B. Stetson, Edith A. Quier and Jane McCullough. All were tied at 85.

Mrs. Vare's score yesterday was two over women's par and five shots higher than Mrs. Hurd's competitive record set about four years ago. The leading scores:

Mrs. E. H. Vare Jr., Phila. C. C.	42	37	79
Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck, Phila. C.C.	40	42	82
Mrs. D. C. Hurd, Merion	38	45	83
Frances Williams, St. David's	42	42	84
Edith A. Quier, Huntingdon Valley	43	42	85
Mrs. H. B. Stetson, Huntingdon Val.	41	44	85
Jane McCullough, Huntingdon Val.	45	40	85
Mrs. C. Button, Phila. Cricket	46	41	87
Mrs. W. A. Johnson, St. David's	45	43	88
Mrs. Thomas Hulme, Merion	45	43	88
Mrs. J. W. Hoopes, Wilmington	43	45	88
Mrs. A. A. Garthwaite, Merion	47	43	90
Mrs. William Lyon, Plymouth	47	43	90
Mrs. J. J. Mitchell 3d, Merion	46	46	92
Mrs. N. P. Rood, Wilmington	48	44	92
H. Akeroyd, Philadelphia C. C.	44	48	92
Mrs. H. Neilson, Gulph Mills	48	44	92
Mrs. S. E. Martin, Huntingdon Val.	48	45	93
Helen Schoff, Springhaven	51	42	93
R. A. Perry, Phila. Cricket	50	44	94

Kalteux Elected By Skating Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Oct. 19—Frank M. Kalteux of Chicago has been elected president of the Amateur Skating Union of the United States, it is announced here. The fact was made known at the close of a two-day convention. Other officers elected were Henry Kemper of St. Louis, first vice-president; Fred W. Blaisdell of Cleveland, Ohio, second vice-president; John S. Johnson of St. Paul, Minn., third vice-president, and Harold Berz of Chicago, secretary.

St. Louis was awarded the North American indoor speed skating championships, to be held Feb. 25 and 26. The affair will be sponsored by the St. Louis Hockey Club. Sanctions were granted to the Wisconsin Skating Association for the United States outdoor speed skating championships the last week in January, to be held either at Lake Geneva or Oconomowoc.

The United States Figure Skating Association was awarded the North American figure skating championships. They will be held Feb. 11 and 12.

Milwaukee was selected as the site of the 1933 convention of the union.

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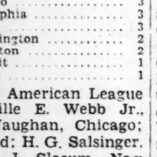

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FOOTBALL NETS $311,070

BERKELEY, Calif. (AP)—Activities of the Associated Students of the University of California showed a net profit of $119,825.11 for the year ending May 31, 1932, an auditor's report has revealed. Football gate receipts were responsible for the size of the association's earnings, the report showed. In fact, the great fall sport netted a total of $311,070.30, but minor sports equipment and nonprofit-making activities of the student association reduced the final profit. W. W. Monohan, graduate manager, announced that the sum will be applied to the obligation of the Associated Students to the regents of the university for the improvement of Edwards Field, recently completed athletic grounds.

BRESNAHAN IS TURNKEY

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 19 (AP)—Roger P. Bresnahan, once one of baseball's greatest catchers, and former owner of the Toledo Mud Hens of the American Association, was confirmed by the civil service commission yesterday as turnkey at the municipal workhouse. The salary is $100 a month.

LEWISVILLE CLINCHES TITLE

AMHERST, N. S., Oct. 19 (By Canadian Press)—Lewisville Neptunes, of Moncton, N. B., are 1932 intermediate baseball champions of the Maritime Provinces as a result of their victory over St. Stephen Church team, of Amherst, Nova Scotia champions.

Foxx Chosen As Most Valuable

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—Jimmie Foxx, the new home run king of the major leagues, is the choice of the experts as the American League's most valuable player for the 1932 campaign.

The first baseman of the Philadelphia Athletics, by polling 75 points out of a maximum of 80 in the vote conducted by a committee of the Baseball Writers' Association of America, beat his New York rival, Lou Gehrig by a decisive margin. Gehrig, winner in 1927 and now runner-up for the third successive year, received 55 points.

The selection of Foxx makes the most valuable player contest an all-Philadelphia affair this year. Chuck Klein, Phillie outfield slugger, already has been designated as the National League's outstanding star of the year.

Foxx is the third of Connie Mack's outstanding stars to gain this individual distinction within the past five years. Mickey Cochrane won the official league award in 1928. Bob Grove was the choice last year of the Writers' Association, which has taken over the job of selection since the formal awards were abolished by the National and American Leagues.

Although nosed out within the last week for the batting championship by Dale Alexander of the Boston Red Sox, Foxx enjoyed his greatest year despite the slump of the A's as a team. The big first baseman, with 58 home runs, set a new major league record for right-handed batsmen and came the closest of anyone to touching Babe Ruth's high mark of 60. Foxx also led both leagues in runs driven in, with 167, and wound up with a batting percentage of .364.

The result of the American League poll put a premium on slugging. Foxx, Gehrig, Heinie Manush of Washington and Earl Averill of Cleveland finished in the top four places, in order, with Lefty Gomez, Yankee pitcher, fifth. Joe Cronin, new Washington manager, who won the contest in 1930, and Babe Ruth, winner in 1923, were tied for sixth place.

The complete results of the American League poll, scored on the basis of 10 points for first, 9 for second, etc., in the list of selections made by eight baseball writers:

Player Club	Points
Jimmie Foxx, Philadelphia	75
Lou Gehrig, New York	55
Heinie Manush, Washington	41
Earl Averill, Cleveland	37
Vernon Gomez, New York	27
Joseph Cronin, Washington	26
Babe Ruth, New York	26
Anthony Lazzeri, New York	21
Al Simmons, Philadelphia	13
Charles Gehringer, Detroit	13
Dale Alexander, Boston	10
Chalmer Cissell, Cleveland	10
Richard Ferrell, St. Louis	9
Robert Grove, Philadelphia	8
John Allen, New York	8
William Dickey, New York	8
Leon Goslin, St. Louis	7
Monte Weaver, Washington	6
Harry Davis, Detroit	5
Dave Harris, Washington	5
Wesley Ferrell, Cleveland	5
Jimmy Levey, St. Louis	5
Ted Lyons, Chicago	3
Billy Sullivan, Chicago	3
Eric McNair, Philadelphia	3
Smead Jolley, Boston	3
Alvin Crowder, Washington	2
Marty McManus, Boston	2
Gerald Walker, Detroit	1
Joe Sewell, New York	1

Members of the American League committee: Melville E. Webb Jr., Boston; Irving Vaughan, Chicago; Ed Bang, Cleveland; H. G. Salsinger, Detroit; William J. Slocum, New York; James C. Isaminger, Philadelphia; J. Edward Wray, St. Louis; Frank Young, Washington; J. Roy Stockton, St. Louis, chairman.

TULANE LOSES ITS MONOPOLY

Tennessee Appears in Line for Southern Conference Football Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 19—Among the eight family tiffs scheduled in the Southern Conference this week-end, the Alabama P. I.-Tulane, Vanderbilt-Georgia and Kentucky-Virginia P. I. games loom bright on the Dixie football horizon. While the leading Tennessee team rests its cars in an easy game with Maryville, Tulane will face a vastly improved Auburn team in New Orleans, endeavoring meanwhile to hold its place near the top rung of the Conference ladder. Standing forth among the leaders by virtue of their tie with Tulane, the Commodores of Vanderbilt must prove their right to a place with the select against Georgia at Nashville. The Georgians have always been a tough foe for Vanderbilt and will surely test the Commodore mettle on Saturday. Kentucky, technical leader of the Conference with four victories in as many starts, faces the surprisingly good V. P. I. eleven and must put on its best front to lead the procession. Other games, while important to the devoted followers of the various colleges, can have but little bearing on the championship race.

Playing Conditions Poor

Saturday's Conference battles, with practically no exceptions, were played in the rain or on muddy fields and some unusual scores and surprising plays resulted. In Birmingham over 20,000 rain-drenched spectators watched Tennessee and Alabama fight one of the most remarkable battles of the year. Because of weather conditions the two teams put on an amazing punting duel with Capt. John L. Cain '33, Alabama fullback, kicking the ball 19 times for an average of 48 yards, while W. B. Feathers '34, Tennessee halfback flash, propelled the heavy leather 21 times for an average of 43 yards. With both lines playing superb football, and both teams sticking to conservative tactics, gains were small, Feathers got away for the only spectacular run of the day in a 37-yard dash off tackle. Alabama was first to score. Stopped at the six-yard mark, H. D. Holley '33, Alabama half, dropped back and kicked a placement for what appeared to be a commanding lead. In the closing moments Feathers kicked and the ball stopped at the Alabama one-foot line. Cain got off a poor kick from behind the goal line after receiving a bad pass from center, and Tennessee immediatey drove the remaining 12 yards to the goal line with Feathers getting the last six in a twisting run around his own left end. The victory placed Tennessee in a strategic position in its title quest. Heretofore the Volunteers have nearly reached the heights only to find an undefeated Tulane team claiming the honors. Saturday the Tulane threat was temporarily removed, and for the second consecutive year the Tenneseeans have removed Alabama from immediate championship consideration.

Tulane Held to Tie

Tulane lost its virtual monopoly on Conference titles, and for the first time in 35 starts within the circle failed to win, when it was tied, 6 to 6, by Vanderbilt at New Orleans. The game was a battle between star halfbacks, with D. G. Zimmerman Jr. '33, Tulane, and Capt. W. C. Roberts '33, Vanderbilt, vying for honors. Tulane's score came in the second period when a punt by Claude Simons Jr., '35, substitute half, carried 79 yards to the Vanderbilt 10-yard line and the receiver was downed at the 6-yard mark. Roberts' punt on the next play was caught by Zimmerman, who raced down the sideline for 55 yards and a touchdown, but failed by inches in his low kick for a goal. A poor kick in the third period gave Vanderbilt the ball on the Tulane 11-yard stripe and Larry Burton '35, halfback substitute, promptly followed perfect interference around end to the goal line. J. E. Beasley '33, tackle, also failed in his attempt to kick goal and thereafter both teams battled fiercely to break the tie. Magnificent line play featured the game, as well as some startling new plays developed by Col. D. E. McGugin, veteran Vanderbilt strategist.

Substitute Reverses Field

Alabama P. I. continued its title march by defeating Georgia Technology 6 to 0 in another mud battle. It was a thrilling game, with both sides failing often to take advantage of the misplays that are inevitable on a wet field, and fortune veering back and forth between the teams. Auburn could not score until less than three minutes of the game remained. With the ball on Tech's 33-yard line, W. E. Phipps '34, substitute Auburn half, was rushed into the game to unleash a passing attack that carried to the eight-yard line. At this point Phipps slipped around end for a touchdown. Capt. J. F. Hitchcock '33, half, was held back by the heavy footing, but still managed to gain more than the entire Tech backfield, and shade J. R. McArthur '33, Tech quarter, in a brilliant punting duel. R. P. Grant '33 and D. W. Arlail '34 put on another of their magnificent end performances for Auburn, while Capt. H. C. Neblett '33, little center, was an outstanding figure in the Tech line.

Kentucky continued to lead in games won when it ran its string to four in a smashing 53-to-7 victory over Washington and Lee at Lexington, Ky. Long runs featured the Kentucky scoring. Ellis Johnson '33, substitute quarter, began the scoring by breaking up a W. & L. threat and taking an intercepted pass 82 yards to the goal line. Stanley Bach '34, half, followed some spectacular runs by sprinting 70 yards for a touchdown. In the second half he added to his long-distance performances by crashing off tackle and racing 65 yards to score. Johnson and Bach each scored three times, while Darrell Darby '33, half, scored twice.

North Carolina came from behind to tie Georgia, 6-to-6, in another of those rain battles. Playing on the home lot at Athens, the Georgians shot Cyrus Grant '35, substitute half, through left tackle in the second period, and the youngster promptly reversed his field and raced 65 yards to score. The Tar Heels fought viciously to overcome the lead and in the fourth period J. M. Phipps '34, half, passed 10 yards to J. H. Lassiter '33, substitute end, and the latter dashed 40 yards to the Georgia goal. Fred P. Miller '33, end, saved the day for Georgia by blocking Lassiter's attempt for goal.

Duke came back into the picture with a great passing attack to swamp Maryland, 34 to 0, at Durham. The first half was fairly close with Duke scoring only once; but the versatile running and passing attack began working in the second half to crush the Old Line defense. The Blue Devils completed only 13 out of an attempted 35 passes; but the successful tosses came when the Carolinians were in scoring position.

In another Conference battle between old rivals, L. S. U. defeated Miss. State 24 to 0 at Monroe, La. Long and accurate passes by B. A. Yates '35, fullback, figured largely in the scoring.

Clemson Defeats Erskine

In games with outsiders, Clemson defeated Erskine 19 to 0 on Friday, and South Carolina topped Wofford by the same count. N. C. State ran into the same Wake Forest team that had previously held North Carolina to a draw, and could get nothing better than a scoreless tie. On Saturday Florida defeated Citadel 27 to 7 in a game in which two youngsters, Charles Stolz '35, fullback, and Welcome Shearer '35, tackle, were the stars. V. P. I. took a well-earned 7-to-0 victory from tough little William & Mary at Richmond. A second-quarter safety, together with a touchdown in the final period, gave Sewanee an 8-to-6 victory over Southwestern at Memphis. V. M. I. lost its fourth consecutive battle in bowing 0 to 12 before Davidson, while Ole Miss gave Centenary College a closer battle, only to lose by a 6-to-13 score. In the only intersectional tilt, Virginia fought valiantly, only to lose, 6 to 22, in its game with powerful Columbia. The games for the week-end follow:

Oct. 20—Clemson vs. South Carolina, Columbia; 21 — Duke vs. Wake Forest, Durham; 22 — Alabama vs. Mississippi, Tuscaloosa; Auburn vs. Tulane, New Orleans; Florida vs. N. C. State, Tampa; Georgia vs. Vanderbilt, Nashville; Georgia Tech. vs. North Carolina Chapel Hill; Kentucky vs. V. P. I., Blacksburg; Louisiana vs. Arkansas, Shreveport; Maryland vs. St. John's, College Park; Mississippi State vs. Millsaps, Starkville; Sewanee vs. T. P. I., Sewanee; Tennessee vs. Maryville, Knoxville; Virginia vs. V. M. I., Lexington; Washington & Lee vs. William & Mary, Norfolk.

HONOR KEENE FITZPATRICK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, Oct. 19—The members of Princeton's championship 1932 track team yesterday presented to Keene Fitzpatrick, veteran coach for the last 22 years, a silver tea service. The set was engraved, "To Keene Fitzpatrick with highest esteem and greatest admiration," and was the gift of the Princeton squad which, under Capt. Hudder P. Dawson '32, went through an undefeated dual-meet schedule last spring against Harvard, Yale and Cornell. Fitzpatrick's first Princeton team, in 1911, was also the first in Nassau history ever to defeat Yale.

RYAN WILL JOIN DODGERS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 19 (AP)—Bill Ryan, whose pitching helped Minneapolis win the American Association title this year, will join the Brooklyn Dodgers next spring. President Mike Kelley of the Millers, in announcing Ryan's return to the majors, said he came here last spring as a free agent and signed a one-season contract, with a provision that he become a free agent again on its expiration. He formerly played with the New York Giants. Ryan this year won 22 games and lost 13.

LEARMONTH LEADS N. H. ELEVEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Oct. 19—Arthur B. Learmonth '33 of Lawrence, Mass., veteran tackle on the University of New Hampshire varsity football squad, has been elected captain of the present team. Learmonth, captain of his freshman team, has been a star in the New Hampshire forward wall for the last two seasons. He is showing up well in the line this fall in spite of a handicap, the result of a mishap last fall.

CRAWFORD MOST VALUABLE

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 19 (AP)—Clifford C. (Pat) Crawford, Columbus first baseman, who has been called back to the St. Louis Cardinals, is adjudged the most valuable player to his team in the American Association for 1932 by a committee of sports writers selected by the Sporting News, weekly baseball paper published here, which inaugurated the award this year. Crawford received 41 out of a possible 80 points.

RICHARDS GOES TO GIANTS

WAXAHACHIE, Texas, Oct. 19 (AP)—Paul Richards, catcher with the Minneapolis American Association baseball team, will play with the New York Giants next season, it was learned when he arrived here recently to spend the winter with his family. Richards batted .361 during the season just closed.

ST. OLAF APPOINTS SWANSON

NORTHFIELD, Minn., Oct. 19 (AP)—Appointment of C. R. "Cully" Swanson as head basketball coach at St. Olaf College here was announced recently. Swanson is assistant football coach and baseball coach at St. Olaf. Basketball formerly was taught by Ade Christenson, athletic director.

MISS MADISON SEEKS RECORDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 19—Helene E. Madison, who turned professional following the Olympic Games, has announced that she would seek world's swimming records at Agua Caliente this coming week-end for distances between 50 and 100 yards.

Amusements

BOSTON

COLONIAL MAT. TODAY 2:20 Curtain Eves. at 8:20
LAST TWO WEEKS
'THE GREEN PASTURES'
THE WORLD'S FINEST PLAY
Good Seats May Be Had for All Performances

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LAST AND GREATEST OF PRODUCTIONS
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"MONTE CARLO MADNESS"
with SARI MARITZA
ENGLISH DIALOGUE

NEW YORK CITY

"One of the finest plays of the year, subtle, beautiful and tender."—*Atkinson, Times.*
'Another Language'
with Glenn Anders, Dorothy Stickney, Margaret Wycherly, John Beal.
BOOTH THEATRE, 45th St., W. of B'way Evs. 8:50. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:40

TWO OF THREE LEADERS MEET

Big Six Conference Football Race Reaches a Crucial Stage

BIG SIX FOOTBALL STANDING

	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Kansas State	1	0	25	0	1.000
Oklahoma	1	0	21	6	1.000
Nebraska	1	0	12	6	1.000
Kansas	1	1	32	21	.500
Missouri	0	1	0	25	.000
Iowa State	0	2	6	38	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., Oct. 19—Three Conference games make the Big Six football program a closed affair this Saturday. Two of the leaders, Kansas State and Oklahoma, clash at Norman, Okla., in the attraction which is outstanding because neither has been defeated in the league. Nebraska, the title defender, also undefeated in the championship race visits Kansas, which proved unexpectedly strong in its last appearance. Two losers, Iowa State and Missouri, appear in the third affair, which is to be played here in Columbia.

Kansas State confirmed the power displayed in previous games, not all successful, by trampling Missouri, 25 to 0, last week-end. The K. S. A. C. Wildcats plunged and ran the ends with ease, especially when R. M. Graham '34 had the ball. This brilliant fullback scored three touchdowns, while T. B. Bushby '34, halfback, made the other one. Kansas State was not so good kicking after points, so Graham tried one by the pass route, Douglas Russell '35, quarterback, receiving successfully.

Oklahoma had its hands more than full with Texas at Dallas, losing, 17 to 10, to the outsider which, a week earlier, romped all over the Missouri field for a 65-to-0 score. Oklahoma still looks like one of the strongest elevens in the Big Six, however, in view of its previous 21-to-6 win against Kansas. All of the Sooner points against Texas were scored by R. L. Dunlap '34, quarterback, starting with a field goal, following with a touchdown on a series of passes, and converting the extra point. Kansas State defeated Oklahoma, 14 to 0, last year.

Nebraska got an early lead on Minnesota, Saturday, but could not hold it, and the game was lost by the margin of a missed after point, 7 to 6. Aided by a strong wind at its back, Nebraska gained on punt exchanges and passes. The best passes were G. H. Sauer '34, fullback, to B. E. Masterson '34, quarterback, and this combination made the touchdown, the latter receiving a high toss behind the goal line. Sauer missed the kick. The same strong wind enabled Minnesota to score in the next period.

Kansas under the new head coach, Adrian C. Lindsey, looked much stronger in its 26-to-0 victory over Iowa State. Whether the change made the players work better or the opposition was not so strong as that provided by Oklahoma the previous week, is an interesting question. Iowa State appeared very good earlier in the season, but in the game at Ames last Saturday, Kansas gained 282 yards to the Cyclones' 97.

A driving, crushing attack in which the Jayhawk line proved superior, featured the Kansas play, making one touchdown in each period. R. J. Dumm '34, huge substitute halfback, and E. H. W. Schaake 33, fullback, plowed through the Cyclone wall for steady gains, and R. G. Weaver '34, halfback, did some brilliant open field running. Schaake made two touchdowns, Dumm made one, and C. H. Smith '33, halfback, made the other.

Though both were losers, Iowa State has a chance to get back into its stride in the Missouri game here. The Ames squad could not function against the heavier Kansas outfit, but the team is versatile and clever. The Cyclones defeated the Tigers a year ago, 20 to 0. Missouri has more of a task, that of rebuilding confidence under a new coach after two overwhelming defeats.

TWO PITTSBURGH DATES OPEN

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Oct. 19 (AP)—With the exception of two dates, the University of Pittsburgh's 1933 football schedule is complete. The United States Naval Academy and University of Minnesota are two newcomers on the Panther schedule, which follows: Sept. 30, open; Oct. 7, West Virginia at Morgantown; 14, United States Naval Academy at Pittsburgh; 21, Minnesota at Minnesota; 28, Notre Dame at South Bend, Ind.; Nov. 4, open; 11, Duquesne at Pittsburgh; 18, Nebraska at Pittsburgh; 30, Carnegie Tech at Pittsburgh.

PENN'S 1933 SCHEDULE SHORT

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19 (AP)—The University of Pennsylvania will play only seven varsity football games next season, Dr. E. Leroy Mercer, dean of the department of physical education, made this announcement recently. It is the smallest schedule Pennsylvania has ever listed. All games will be played on Franklin Field. The schedule follows: Oct. 14, Franklin and Marshall; 21, Dartmouth; 28, United States Naval Academy; Nov. 4, Lafayette; 11, Ohio State; 18, Pennsylvania State; 30, Cornell.

BOSTON BRAVES DRAFT HUNT

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19 (AP)—Officials of the San Francisco baseball club of the Pacific Coast League said yesterday that the Boston Braves of the National League had drafted Arthur "Mike" Hunt, hard hitting right-hand outfielder. The Boston club took advantage of the new draft rule, effective this year, permitting drafting of a player after four years experience in a league of lower classification.

FOOTBALL ONLY PAYING SPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BETHLEHEM, Penna., Oct. 19—Carrying out its regular sports program of 10 varsity and six freshman events, Lehigh University sustained a loss of $589.08 for the year 1931-32, it was announced here recently. The only sport that paid for itself was football.

Jack Adams' Team Fails to Impress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Oct. 19—Unless there are startling developments during the next three weeks this city is not likely to have as strong an entry in the National Hockey League for the 1932-33 season as last winter. The Detroit Red Wings (formerly the Falcons), under Manager Jack Adams, have been drilling at Olympia for the past few weeks without signs of sufficient recruit talent capable of filling the gaps left by the return of Goalkeeper Alex Connell, Alex Smith, Hec Kilrea and Danny Cox to Ottawa.

Thirty-five players, many of them formerly with Chicago Shamrocks of the American Hockey League, are competing for positions on Detroit's two professional teams, Red Wings and Olympics.

John Ross Roach, formerly of the New York Rangers and recently purchased by Detroit, should replace Connell satisfactorily; but of the new recruits few are considered sufficiently experienced to insure Adams of a stronger team than last winter. Eddie Wiseman, former Regina amateur, and Tony Prelesnik, Eveleth (Minn.) boy, have been making the best showing of the talent obtained from Chicago Shamrocks.

Carson Cooper, once a leading scorer in the National League and veteran right winger with Falcons and Boston Bruins, has been relegated to the minors at last. He will play with the Detroit Olympics under present plans. Jimmy Herbert, another veteran and formerly with Bruins and Toronto Leafs, has been released outright. Frank Peters, regular defenseman with Olympics last year, is to be traded to a Canadian-American League team. Harvey Rockburn of the Olympics is also on the market.

Olympics have three goalkeepers Emmett Venne, the regular of last winter; John Clark, ex-Regina amateur, and Michael Karakas, formerly of Chicago Shamrocks.

Hockey League To Reduce Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Oct. 19—Following a policy of retrenchment, the International Hockey League has decided on a greatly reduced schedule of games for the 1932-33 season, according to an announcement of President Charles S. King here yesterday.

Six teams will compete in a schedule of 120 games with 20 home games for each club, as compared with 168 games for seven teams in 1931-32 and 24 home games for each club. Syracuse and Detroit opposed the reduction in the schedule, but were overruled by Cleveland, Buffalo, Windsor and London. Pittsburgh has officially withdrawn, President King announced and the club's players are on the market.

At a meeting of league officials in London, Ont., Windsor Bulldogs purchased Cameron Proudlock, a left-wing player from Pittsburgh. London has made offers for Gordon Fraser, a defenseman, and Merwyn Gregg, a right wingman.

No decision has been received from President Frank Calder of the National League with respect to the case of Gordon Brydson, right-wing player for the Chicago Shamrocks last winter, and now with Detroit. Brydson is claimed by the London Tecumsehs. Brydson quit the London club two years ago, signing with Shamrocks as a free agent. He contends that London failed to pay his salary in full, thus releasing him from that club. President King of the International League has ruled him to be the property of London.

The International League season will open Friday, Nov. 11.

VALUABLE PLAYER TROPHY TO OWEN

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 19 (AP)—Marvin Owen, brilliant third baseman of the Newark Bears, was voted the most valuable player in the International League by a committee of the circuit's baseball writers, the St. Louis Sporting News announced yesterday.

Owen, the property of the Detroit Tigers, received a total of 31 points of a possible 64. He came to the Bears, champions of the league, late in the season and was considered one of those most responsible for winning the pennant.

Jack Smith, Buffalo first baseman, trailed Owen by seven points in the ranking, and George Toporcer, second baseman and manager of Rochester, was third with 19 points. George Puccinelli, Rochester outfielder, received 18; Buzz Arlett, Baltimore, 17; Fred Walker, Newark, 16; and Walter Gautreau, Montreal, 15; Frank McGowan, who recently was promoted to the managership of Baltimore, 14; Hobart Whitman, Albany, 11, and Baxter Jordan, Baltimore, 10.

It was the first time the International League has selected its "most valuable player" and Owen will receive a trophy.

SENATORS PURCHASE McINENLY

OTTAWA, Oct. 19 (AP)—The Ottawa Senators of the National Hockey League last night announced the purchase of Bert McInenly, wing, from the New York Americans.

PEREZ WINS TITLE

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Oct. 19 (AP)—Antonio Perez, veteran professional, this week won the Argentine open golf championship with a 72-hole score of 297. Perez's star pupil, Jose Jurado, was seventh.

Waldorf

TO-NIGHT'S EVENING SPECIAL

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A CLEAN PLACE TO EAT

Training for Leisure Needed

World Definitely on Way to Shorter Hours; Ready-Made Pleasures Found Profitless

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Special European Correspondence

The solution of one problem may well bring into greater prominence another problem. Unemployment and the probable shortening of the working week at no distant date have already raised the question in Europe of what is to be done with increasing leisure.

The 40-hour—or five-day—week has been brought appreciably nearer by the recent discussions of the governing body of the International Labor Organization at Geneva, which follows upon advocacy of such a measure both in the United States and in European conferences. The Italian delegate estimated that there were more than 25,000,000 unemployed persons in the world; and this means that there are probably 100,000,000 dependent on insurance or charity in one form or another.

To restore the equilibrium between production and consumption, without increasing the cost of production or decreasing the purchasing power of the masses, it is widely believed that there should be a redistribution of employment over a larger number of workers. Whether the particular proposals now put forward are accepted or not must depend upon careful inquiry and complete documentation. It would be altogether wrong to prejudge the issues, about which there is still controversy; but it is already fairly obvious that it is in this direction that economic and industrial opinion is moving.

At any rate it was decided to go further into the matter and to convoke a preparatory meeting which will submit its conclusions next January. It is even suggested that these conclusions should be communicated to the World Economic Conference.

In the meantime, Dr. L. P. Jacks, editor of the Hibbert Journal, has raised in the London Observer the highly important question of how these hours of leisure, which, it would seem, ultimately will be increased, are to be filled. It is well known that unemployment has a deteriorating effect on the character of those who are unprepared by temperament and by training to transform their idleness into pleasing and useful occupations. Here, of course, economic considerations come in: the average unemployed man is not only idle, but without adequate means, and it is not surprising that he experiences unhappiness.

But apart from the economic aspect, it is well pointed out that the total amount of unoccupied time which may be spread over the community is already greatly increased, and is likely to be further increased in the future. Assuming that work could be successfully spread over, so that unemployment, if it does not disappear, is considerably reduced, the hours of leisure will remain a problem, and that problem will grow more acute.

The question of the use of leisure has already received the attention of social students for many years. The average man works fewer hours than his father and his grandfather worked. He will probably, in the future, work still fewer hours, for machinery and organization will relieve him of many burdens.

Now it may properly be doubted whether the average man will know how to employ his leisure; for his education has fitted him for his work, but has not fitted him for his play. Amusement-seeking has run into many undesirable channels; and it would be lamentable were there to be merely a quest for unwholesome excitements and stimulants, accompanied by boredom and foolish fatigue.

Dr. Jacks, who is principal of Manchester College, Oxford, has drawn up a list of the "ready-made pleasures of the rich and poor alike. Among them are gambling, card games, dancing, display, mass amusements, parties and even more undesirable and injurious methods of so-called recreation. There is no need to condemn all these things in themselves, and certainly such modern inventions as motoring, radio and the cinema may be put to good purpose. But the point is that, in excess, even the most innocent and healthy amusements may become empty and mischievous; and derivatives of a more mental and moral kind should be made available, and the masses trained and encouraged to employ their increased leisure.

This is essentially a problem of education, which should certainly be directed toward preparing men and women to enjoy their leisure as well as to perform their work.

LENGTHEN 1933 SEASON

CHICAGO, Oct. 19 (AP)—The 1933 major league baseball season will be lengthened one week instead of shortened. President William Harridge of the American League said yesterday both leagues had agreed to open next season on April 12 or 13 and finish Oct. 1. The 1932 season ended Sept. 25, runing through 24 Sundays.

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ILLICIT TRADING IN EUROPE IS ON UPGRADE

Smuggling of Paper Money and Checks Difficult to Stop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST — Foreign exchange restrictions and trade import decrees in central Europe have led to the development of smuggling of a quite different kind from that generally associated with the term, and not so easily detected.

To check the illicit trade in goods and wares over state frontiers is not so difficult for the authorities, since these things are generally bulky and easily discernible. But when it comes to the transference of money in paper form, checks, etc., it more than taxes all the efforts of the special "economic" police of all these states. Every registered letter going abroad must first be presented open at a post office, examined and sealed by the officials, as a proof that it contains no money.

But even this does not solve the problem as many people risk sending checks abroad in open letters, and all of these cannot be opened by the authorities. When the difference between the internal and external exchange values of a local currency is as much as from 15 to 20 per cent (as with the Austrian), and traders cannot obtain from their own national bank the necessary foreign valuta with which to pay for imports from abroad, they are faced with the problem of either closing their businesses or solving their problems in ultra-legal ways.

Quite a new trade has also been created by illegal business in bond coupons, according to certain press reports in these countries. Certain of these states, Hungary included, proclaimed a transfer moratorium some months ago, according to the terms of which the interest on the various coupons, when falling due would not be paid in the valuta in which they were issued, but were henceforth to be deposited in local currency at the national bank of the country in question.

Theoretically, what should therefore happen is that the interest due on coupons circulating abroad should remain at the national bank. But what is reported to be actually happening is that many such coupons (most of which are payable in dollars) are purchased at 60 to 70 per cent of their face value by natives. They then smuggle out dollars—or whatever the currency stated on the coupon—in payment, and then themselves cash the coupons in the native currency, and pocket the 30 to 40 per cent margin of profit.

In this way the foreign bondholder makes a bad bargain, and the government, in whose name the bonds stand, meets its foreign liabilities, by a method quite unexpected and contrary to its own decrees. This, and other methods of a similar sort, make it impossible for an impartial judgment of the financial benefits of the existing restrictions to be made. Economically, they have wrought great havoc to business.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Maud and Cousin Bill."
5:15 NBC, Dromedary Caravan: sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio: Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 "Radio Billboard."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Republican State Committee talk.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Johnny Hart in Hollywood.
8:00 NBC, "Cape Diamond Light," sketch.
8:30 Edward MacHugh, baritone; organ.
8:45 DeMarco Girls, vocal trio.
9:00 NBC, Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.
9:30 NBC, George Olsen's Music; Jack Benny; Ethel Shutta.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips H. Lord.
10:15 Dutch Band.
10:30 NBC, Republican Committee: Mr. Fielding H. Yost.
11:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
11:15 News; dance music.
12:00 NBC, Cab Calloway's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Safety Soldiers.
5:15 Regent Trio; soloist.
5:30 NBC, "The Flying Family."
5:45 NBC, "Melodic Gems."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "The Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 Arngrimur Valagils, baritone.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Mystery drama.
8:30 NBC, Republican Radio League: address, Mr. Henry Ford.
8:45 New England Network Program.
9:00 NBC, Goodyear Orchestra; Revelers Quartet; Virginia Rea, soprano.
9:30 Andrew Jacobson's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Barnyard music; male quartet.
10:30 Del Castillo's Musical Sampler.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, H-Bar-O Rangers.
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Ronnie and Van: vocal.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Stage Star Salute; Catherine Field.
6:30 Bob Emery's Spelling Bee.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, William Hall; orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Three X Sisters, vocal trio.
7:45 CBS, "Your Child," Angelo Patri.
8:00 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, Commentator.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 Sears New England Days.
8:45 CBS, Quartet and organ.
9:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; Burns and Allen.
9:30 CBS, Serial mystery story.
10:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15-1:00 a. m.—Local and CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Junior Stock Company.
5:15 CBS, Kathryn Parsons, songs.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, The Lone Wolf Tribe.
6:00 CBS, Vaugh De Leath; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Connie Boswell; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Funnyboners Trio.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Cremona String Quartet.
7:30 Boston School Committee talk.
7:45 Jimmie Gallagher's Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Paradise Islanders.
8:30 CBS, Dictators; orchestra.
8:45 "Reminiscences," Mr. Oliver Bennett.
9:00 Rhythm Twins; soloist.
9:15 New England Council talk.
9:30 Le Paradis Band.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 Organ recital.
10:15 CBS, Comedy sketch.
10:30 CBS, Elizabeth Barthell, songs.
10:45 CBS, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:00 noon—Stocks; music; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Classical recordings.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service, Massachusetts Federation of Churches.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

8:00 a. m.—Morning Minstrels — Hildreth and Weir.
8:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Republican National Committee talk.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—Chickering Hour.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, "Sally and Bob."
3:30 p. m.—Cooking school.
4:00 NBC, "Thursday Special."
4:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio programs.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; studio period.
1:15-3:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—Silver Lining Hour.
4:30 p. m.—Studio music.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
12:45 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Revue.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—Piano recital.
2:15-4:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:30 p. m.—The Dance Parade.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—CBS, Harrod's Orchestra.
12:30 p. m.—Stocks; farm flashes.
1:00 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
3:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Studio period; news.
3:15 p. m.—Piano recital.
3:30 p. m.—Cremona String Quartet.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:30 p. m.—Dance music.
4:45 p. m.—CBS, American Legion Trade Revival Campaign speaker.

Statute to Regulate Buses Advocated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 19—National legislation to place interstate commercial bus and truck transportation under the control of the Interstate Commerce Commission was urged by Mr. Arthur R. Jones, president of the New Hampshire Manufacturers' Association at the twentieth annual meeting of the association here yesterday.

Mr. Jones, who also is president of the New Hampshire Senate, said that in order to enjoy further the advantages of low rates and good service the railroads must be aided by support of such legislation. Mr. Jones, in addition, indorsed national legislation for a nation-wide eight-hour day, five-day-work week and abolishment of night work wherever possible.

Mr. J. J. Pelley, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, also spoke. He said that railroads have "no quarrel with highway transportation. We realize there is a place for bus and truck service, and that it is sometimes better than we give, but we do say that it ought to pay its own way."

Helen Keller Receives $5000 Award for Efforts

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—Miss Helen Keller, blind worker for the blind, today received the $5000 "achievement prize" given annually by the magazine, Pictorial Review, to a woman who during the last year has made some unusual contribution to natural science, art or social welfare.

The prize, which went last year to Jane Addams and the year before that to Carrie Chapman Catt, was given to Miss Keller for completion "by her own individual effort" of the $1,000,000 fund for the American foundation for the blind.

Miss Keller returned this week from England and Scotland, where she spent the summer.

"Just imagine," she said on accepting the award, "receiving $5000 during this depression. And it could not have come at a better time. The last two years we have had a difficult time raising money for the blind and the deaf. I have been worrying a great deal about the next winter and how we were going to carry on our work. I am sure that the $5000 will act as a lever to raise all the money we shall need for the work."

HARVARD FOOTBALL CAPTAIN HONORED

One of Harvard's most desired undergraduate honors, the Francis H. Burr Scholarship, has been awarded to Carl H. Hageman '33, of Lorain, Ohio, captain of the college football team, according to an announcement by the committee on scholarships of Harvard College.

The scholarship was established in 1914 in memory of Francis H. Burr '09, by his friends, for annual award to an undergraduate who "combines as nearly as possible Burr's remarkable qualities of character, leadership, scholarship, and athletic ability. Mr. Hageman is a graduate of Lorain High School and entered Harvard on the Harvard Club of Cleveland Scholarship. He has made an excellent record, both in scholarship and athletics and is a candidate for a degree with honors in economics.

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United States

MASSACHUSETTS

New Bedford: Church Edifice, County and Mill Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 27.

NEW JERSEY

Newark (First Church): Globe Building, 20 Washington Place, 8 p. m., Oct. 28.

West New York: Auditorium of School No. 5, Hudson Avenue and Tenth Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 27.

NEW YORK

New York (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 520 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 25.

New York (Tenth Church): Church Auditorium, 141 MacDougal Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 27.

New York (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 39 West One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, Bronx, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 28.

PENNSYLVANIA

Sewickley: High School Auditorium, Harbaugh and Peebles Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 24.

VIRGINIA

Richmond: John Marshall High School Auditorium, Marshall Street, at Eighth, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.

BOOK EXPOSING LIQUOR TO BASE NEW EDUCATION

Research Group Outlines Plan to Teach Effects in Public Schools

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 19—Temperance education in the schools must be revived and put on a new and more technical basis, according to Mr. Robert E. Corradini, executive secretary of the Foundation for Narcotics Research and Information, Inc., of New York, who today outlined a plan for nation-wide stimulation of this activity.

The plan hinges on the publication of a new book on the effects of alcohol which is to appear next week and which is hailed by Mr. Corradini as the best statement on alcohol in the English language, without any reservation. It is called "Alcohol and the Man" and is compiled by a group of leading authorities.

To encourage the use of this new approach to temperance teaching which Mr. Corradini believes will revolutionize present methods, the foundation proposes a nation-wide contest among high school students, with prizes amounting to $100 for each state. The plan to be followed, as Mr. Corradini has worked it out tentatively, provides for two months of preparation on the subject in the classroom, using "Alcohol and the Man" as text, to be followed by a rigorous examination. The prizes will then be awarded on the results of the examinations. Cash prizes of $25, $15 and $10 in each state, with additional rewards for 10 students in the form of specially bound copies of the textbook, are proposed. Formal announcement of the contest, with an appeal to the schools to participate, will probably be made directly after election day, with the examinations scheduled for February, Mr. Corradini said.

"We have felt for quite some time that temperance education in the schools has fallen behind and that strenuous effort must be made to revive and strengthen it," he said. "Most of the textbooks on hygiene and biology, as they deal with alcohol and tobacco, are now many years out of date. Several publishers and authors and boards of education are making arrangements to revise their present textbooks in the light of this new book."

Mr. Corradini believes that the school, and not the church, is the proper place for anti-alcohol education. "The effect of drinking on character should be taught in the church, yes," he declared, "but its effect on the body should be taught in the schools. The new temperance education stresses also the effect of alcohol on the judgment and on the nervous system."

Although this new textbook will not appear publicly until next week, Mr. Corradini will discuss its contents for the first time in a lecture at the University of Chicago, Oct. 22, under the auspices of The Saracens, a temperance organization. An outline which he gave out Oct. 19, however revealed that Dr. Haven Emerson, of the Institute of Public Health of Columbia University, is its editor, while the following authorities have acted as associate editors: Dr. Henry A. Christian, of Harvard University; Dr. Reid Hunt, of Harvard University; Dr. Arthur Hunter, of the New York Life Insurance Company; Dr. Charles C. Lieb of Columbia University; Dr. Walter R. Miles of Yale University, and Dr. Ernest G. Stillman of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

"A good bit of the work was done by men on the faculties of Harvard, Yale and Columbia Universities," Mr. Corradini said, "showing that the academicians and scientists are finally waking up to the need for scientific temperance education."

These men are all contributing their work without any remuneration in order that the book can be issued as reasonably as possible. It is published by the Macmillan Company, but may also be purchased through the Foundation for Narcotics Research and Information, Inc., which has been greatly interested in bringing it out.

Analysis Shatters Assertion Repeal Would Aid Business

(Continued from Page 1)

classes of people out of the ranks of consumers of goods in general, and confines their demand to a specialized satisfaction which often only leads them further and further away from other wants.

"The more they come under the influence of alcohol, the less possible does it become for them to own other things; the less confidence they have in themselves or others have in them, that they can be trusted with those things. The more drink some men have the fewer things they need.

"On the other hand, the man who buys, let us say, a car, is led to want many more things by the possession of that car. It stimulates him to become a different kind of consumer. The more things men have the more they need.

"While drink ends in drink, buying something else awakens desires for other things and sends out ripples of purchasing power over a large number of other industries. Thus, possession of a car enables the owner to go to places for amusement which otherwise would be impossible. By carrying his own tenting equipment, he is able to go where he never would have thought of going and to find new forms of recreation.

"During a study of the economic and industrial aspects of prohibition which I made five years ago, I found that persons who had observed the situation closely believed that motion pictures, automobiles, radios, traveling and other forms of recreation were satisfying a good part of the desire for relaxation formely met by the saloon.

Helped Planned Spending

"These forms of recreation did not compete with the speakeasy in the case of the determined drinker. But the abolition of the saloon seemed clearly to have diverted a good deal of the contents of the pay envelopes from uncontrolled social drinking to planned expenditures.

"Unquestionably the most significant aspect of conditions during the seven or eight years after the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted was the increased purchasing of comforts and luxuries on the part of the great masses of people. That a part of the increase in the sale of such commodities came from the increased purchasing power released by the abolition of saloons and the outlawing of alcoholic drinks is an almost inescapable conclusion.

"In any event, much of the effect of prohibition on consumption would be a diversion, not an addition.

"When we recall that statistics of the United States Department of Commerce showed that the consumption of distilled spirits, wines and beer in this country was, contrary to popular impression, increasing markedly before prohibition, having shot up from 17.73 gallons per capita in 1900 to 22.66 gallons per capita in 1914, it becomes evident that if the sale of liquor were as unhampered now as it was 16 years ago, the nation's drink bill would probably be much larger than it was then.

"In 1914, over 2,250,000,000 gallons of alcoholic beverages were officially recorded as consumed. With prohibition the law of the land, one has to take an aggressive interest in liquor in order to obtain it, while in former times there was social pressure on every side that one stop in at the near-by saloon for 'just one round.'

$2,000,000,000 for Liquor

"A trade periodical, the American Grocer, estimated that the country's bill for alcoholic beverages for the year ending June 30, 1914, was $1,743,577,743. Considering the population increase since 1914 and the fact that the amount of liquor consumed had been increasing faster than the population, we might perhaps be spending more than $2,000,000,000 a year for alcoholic drinks if the sale of liquor was as unrestricted as it was in 1914.

"Now, where is that $2,000,000,000 going under prohibition? Is all of it being diverted into commodity channels? Of course not. No small part of it is still assigned to drink. But a large part of it is being spent for something other than drink.

"During the study I made I found that the consumption of milk throughout the United States had increased nearly 50 per cent during the preceding seven years, an advance far exceeding that in population. Sales of root beer had increased from three to four times since the advent of prohibition. Manufacturers of other soft drinks also reported greatly increased sales.

"Many former saloon corners were used for orange juice stands and a widespread demand for fresh fruit orange drinks was evident. Consumption of ice cream increased from 208,320,000 gallons in 1916, to 322,729,000 gallons in 1925—an advance of about 55 per cent—as compared with an increase in population of somewhat less than 15 per cent during that period, according to statistics from the National Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers.

"Surely some part of this was a substitute for beer and other alcoholic beverages. People can't buy all these things plus the plentiful supplies of beer and liquor, for much of the buying was in place of it."

Dr. Feldman is not in favor of retaining the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act as they are. The attempt to control people's lives too absolutely, and the flagrant violations of the law which are going on in many places, are evils which make a change advisable, he said.

He said he saw no advantage in throwing over federal control entirely and relegating the liquor problem to the states, however.

He would rather leave it to the Government to set certain minimum standards, by giving Congress power to regulate the manner in which the sale of liquor should be permitted in each state. No system which would permit private exploitation and profits from the sale of liquor should be allowed, he held.

North Carolina League Seeks Dry Candidates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENSBORO, N. C. — A quiet but systematic campaign for the election of dry candidates for congressional seats is being waged throughout North Carolina by the Anti-Saloon League, in coöperation with the Allied Dry Forces, it was learned from the league's headquarters here.

Questionnaires have been mailed to all nominees of both parties asking how they would vote should they be confronted with the question of repealing the Volstead Law or submitting the Eighteenth Amendment to the states.

Replies to these questionnaires are expected to determine the attitude of the organized drys with respect to various candidates, it was pointed out, and "those who do not measure up to the standard set as acceptable to the dry forces will find themselves subject to vigorous opposition prior to the election on Nov. 8.

New York Dry Party Nominee Opens Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 19 — Vigorous presentation of the prohibition question as so essentially economic in character as to require a progressive program gauged to its needs was outlined as the keynote of his campaign by the Rev. Dr. John F. Vichert of Rochester, Law Preservation Party candidate for Governor, here Saturday.

Mr. Vichert's appearance under direction of party headquarters, opened an itinerary that will continue until election. He will speak in Buffalo and Binghamton this week and then swing up to Utica for the first of a series of talks in the northern tier of counties. With Dr. D. Leigh Colvin, nominee for United States Senator, he will address the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union convention at Newburgh on Oct. 22. Dr. Colvin started Saturday on a speaking tour of the Hudson Valley.

Dr. Vichert in his talk here said the Law Preservation Party was willing to be known as a one-issue party, since that issue really underlies all others and the party is on the right side of that issue.

"In promoting respect for law, in striving for honest and efficient enforcement, in upholding the Constitution and particularly the Eighteenth Amendment, we are contending for the essentials of prosperity and for that which best guarantees the welfare of all," he said.

Women Drys Organize In Birmingham, Alabama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A study of prohibition in all its phases is the purpose of the Woman's Coöperative Dry Council, which has been organized in Birmingham. Mrs. W. J. Yeilding has been elected general chairman of the council.

"The organization," said Mrs. Yeilding, "is composed of representative women interested in the educational value of dry laws and personal observance of all laws pertaining to health, morals and the highest standards of living. Its principles of purpose are to obtain and disseminate information on all prohibition problems. Its spirit is sincere earnestness and fairmindedness, cool heads and warm hearts."

In a recent lecture Mr. J. F. Thompson, attorney and dry leader, said his experience as a solicitor convinced him that prohibition can be enforced. He pointed to localities and states where prohibition has been regulated as proof that enforcement was no major problem where public sentiment was behind it.

CANADIAN TOWN OWNS COAL MINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—The town of Beverly is the only place in the Canadian West to own and operate a coal mine in their district as the residents of the town own the coal mine and receive all royalties from the sale of the fuel mined.

The whole community is deriving the benefit from the development of its own natural resources as the workers of Beverly and district have organized and are operating the coal mine on the principal of public ownership. All royalties from the operation of the mine go into the municipal treasury to be used for the establishment of educational and other community services including the making of playgrounds for the children, and the installation of light, power and water works.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

DISTRIBUTORS WANTED

WEST HOLLYWOOD—New idea, ladies' scarfs, all silk, hand blocked; sell for $1.00; commission 30%. Those with following write J. S., 704 Westbourne Drive, OXford 1664.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Summer camp, 1 and 2-family houses; Chevrolet sales and service garage; Florida lake front; 20-acre citrus grove. 13 years old. HERMAN NIEHAUS, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

ONLY 50c returnable deposit starts you selling Guaranteed Hosiery at big profit; buy lowest cost; sell below store prices. LENOX "D", 368 5th Avenue, New York City.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY, LINGERIE

Sell guaranteed hosiery, lingerie less than store price to friends, consumers, etc.; liberal commission; part time permitted.

HELIX, 213 4th Ave., New York City

WOMEN — Sell our costume jewelry direct to customers; consignments sent; liberal commission. ERSKINE HILL, 130 W. 42nd St., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

OIL SHALE EXPERT AND PETROLEUM REFINING TECHNOLOGIST, wide experience in oil plant designing and low temperature distillation, desires position offering opportunity for research. Young, married, no children; will serve anywhere in United States or foreign country. Address ROBERT LAWRENCE, Jr., 251 South 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

MAKE 100% profit selling 21-card $1 Christmas assortment; big value, everyone a prospect. Write today for sample box on approval. TOM-WAT STUDIOS, Bridgeport, Conn.

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A Home Atmosphere
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BACK BAY

1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements; convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 239 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Commonwealth 3212.

BOSTON, Fenway—Will share apartment, kitchen, select home, sunny; reasonable; entrance to Fenway; elevator; furnished or unfurnished. Commonwealth 3321.

BOSTON, Back Bay, 1-5-11-19 Peterboro St.—1 and 2-room kitchenette apts., modern improvements, Frigidaire. Tel. Ken. 6317.

ELECTRICAL REFRIGERATION

BOSTON, MASS.—2 and 3-room suites; steam heat, continuous hot water, elevator, janitor service; low rent. 38 Westland Ave., Suite 3.

FOR RENT—4 rooms and bath, very desirable location in Waltham, Mass.; rent reasonable; adults. Call Waltham 3342.

SCRANTON, PA., 1411 Wash. Ave.—5-room apartment, all improvements, garage in rear. Phone 2-8061 or 3-7476. MILLER.

We Invite Your Inspection

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Cor. Kinross, Lanark and Sutherland Roads Brighton—Brookline, Mass.

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APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

GOING south will sublet for winter or longer, attractively furnished 6-room modern apartment, fireplace, garage. JOHN HOLDEN, 480 Lowell Ave., Newtonville, Mass.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BALTIMORE, MD.—Delightful location, 2 rooms, kitchen and bath, bright and attractive, $50 per month. 3907 Canterbury Road. Telephone University 0263 or University 2022.

BOSTON, MASS.—Pleasant apartments, 23-27 St. Stephens St.—5 rooms and alcove; convenient to The Mother Church. Call RALPH PATTERSON, Kenmore 8187.

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.—5 rooms, sun porch, modern, hot-water heat, garage; vacant Nov. 1st. 90 Cass Street. Tel. Parkway 2320-R.

CORSETIERES

ATTENTION to your individual requirements will assure you comfort if you have your corsets, corselettes or brassieres made to order; our prices are reasonable.

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CENTRAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Newark, N. J., 21 Marshall Street
Superior male and female help, all nationalities —chauffeurs, cooks, etc.—furnished free to employers. MRS. GERTRUDE DIXON, Ma. 2-4115.

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SWARTHMORE, PA., AND VICINITY—Fresh fruit and vegetables of the better kind, daily. HARRY CHAIKIN. Phone Swarthmore 1727.

FLOORING

LAY NEW OAK FLOORS NOW

THINK OF IT! Material costs only 3c to 10c per foot. Call and see samples or phone Ken. 8030. McCONNELL CO., 91 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

HAIRDRESSERS

JEN-NESS BEAUTY SHOPPE, 495 Columbia Rd., Dorchester, Mass.—All branches of beauty culture; Wave 50c, Shampoo 40c. Col. 5906.

SHAMPOOING and manicuring in your home by experienced operator (colored). MABEL ROGERS, Garrison 0681 (Boston, Mass.).

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

COLLINGSWOOD, N. J.—Permanent or temporary home for elderly people or those needing rest or attention; experienced care, convenient to Camden or Philadelphia, Pa.; N. J. State License. MRS. SARAH J. DAUBMAN, Colgwd. 602.

INTERIOR DECORATORS

EXHIBITION of fabrics, wall papers, antiques, Oct. 21 to 28, afternoons and evenings; tea October 21 and 22 at 4. BELDEN-COLLINS STUDIO, 1 Hamilton Ave., Cranford, N. J.

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Found by Boston Police Dept.

330805—Vending Machine—Sanitary Napkin Vending Machine.

330905—Percolator, electric hot water, marked Morandi-Proctor Co.

410013—Bicycle, Red Miami Bicycle.

Call Lost and Found Department
Ken. 6700, Line 9

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LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO., N. Stacey, Mgr., 559 Huntington Ave., Boston, Car. 5181, Univ. 3795-W.

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LARGE SELECTION OF NEW AND USED FURNITURE FOR OFFICE OR STUDIO. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 E. 33D, N. Y. C.

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NEW YORK CITY—Rent part time in practitioner's office, light, attractive, reasonable; Grand Central district. Tel. Vanderbilt 3-9199.

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The GUEST HOUSE

302 Eighth Avenue, Asbury Park, N. J. Quiet, homelike, helpful; near beach; sunny rooms; excellent table; capacity about 25; open all year. Telephone 7916.

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IF considering European tour, experienced foreign traveler gives with pleasure, gratuitously, interesting economies; would accompany lady if desired. The Wyoming, Apt. 412, Washington, D. C.

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RETAIL FLOOR SPACE

PHILADELPHIA, PA., 1730 Chestnut Street—To let, second and third floors, 880 square feet each; good show windows, elevator service; south side of main retail shopping street; owner furrier occupies remainder of building.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner—Pleasant suite on first floor for elderly couple with board; also room on 2nd floor; warm, quiet home; automobile privileges. Reg. 1332.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Large furnished room near bath; private family; home comforts; meals optional; garage; bus passes door. 1538 North Ave. New Rochelle 7719-J.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

GENTLEMAN wants rooms and board in adult family, for rest and study; ground floor preferred; vicinity Boston; reasonable. E-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 14 Clearway St., Suite 5—Lady wishes to share half of her 3-room apartment with another; furnished or unfurnished; reasonable. F. N. WILLARD, Com. 6841.

BOSTON—One or two quiet, bright rooms looking into yard with trees; near church; suitable for bed-sitting rooms or studios; use of piano. Kenmore 7340.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St., transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON, 34 Fenway—Large room, private hall, bath and dressing room, small room with running water; beautiful view.

BOSTON, 8 Westland Ave., Suite 1—Nicely furnished rooms; reasonable rates; central to everything.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y., 328 Marlboro Road—Furnished room, twin beds, hot water; very quiet home; 2 minutes B. M. T. Phone Bu. 2-3453.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Front room for woman in apartment in quiet neighborhood; very conveniently located; privileges. Porter 3956-M.

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NEW YORK CITY, 331 West 101st St.—Single or double rooms, high class house, piano. ELLIS, Acad. 2-2912.

N. Y. C., 808 West End Ave. (11C)—Unusual, outside, large "studio type"; $8.50-$9.50; 4 baths; refined southern family; references.

NEW YORK CITY, 72 West 69th St.—Large front room, $10; single $5, $6; lavatory; near park, "L," subway. ROUZEE, 2-2.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Dormont—Large, well-lighted room in apartment; hot-water heat; no other roomers. Lehigh 2363-W.

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CHAUFFEUR and general man, gardener, Protestant, would like position with private family; 6 years' references. Regent 7571-W (Brookline, Mass.).

CHAUFFEUR, 13 years' experience, 3 years last place, good city driver, wants position. Tel. mornings, evenings, Hubbard 2924 (Boston).

EXECUTIVE, 30, married, engineering training, 7 years' experience metal production and power field, desires position as production manager, service or field engineer; go anywhere; good references. Write Box K-17, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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COMPANION to elderly lady or one needing loving care; light housework, reading, simple music or any needful service given. MRS. ISABEL GOODELL, 1 Dellwood Circle, Bronxville, N. Y. Bronx. 5725.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.—Trustworthy woman offers services as companion, housekeeper, care of children, or institutional work; location immaterial. Phone MAyflower 9806.

SECRETARY-BOOKKEEPER, broad education, training, experience; competent to render valuable service in any capacity; references; will go anywhere. Box G-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WOMAN with thorough merchandise knowledge desires specialty or sport shop connection; location unimportant. Write Box P-26, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

WOMAN, select recreation group, girls 6-12, automobile service, $15 monthly. Call evenings, Caledonia 5-4468, New York City.

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Do you know the fascinating history of the growth of the Bible? Thomas Leishman, M.A., B.D., S.T.M., teacher in N. Y. C., elsewhere by arrangement. Phone University 4-5810. Write 401 W. 118th, New York City.

CONSERVATORY graduate, experienced, will teach pianoforte in pupils' homes. MISS E. POSTON, 82 St. Stephens St., Boston. Commonwealth 9004.

MARGARET BROOKE BRAY—PIANO, VOICE Studio 20 S. 21st St., Philadelphia. Phone Locust 6544 In New York Thursdays

PAULINE A

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

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LADIES' HATTERY
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Your old hats made into new ones
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FREE DELIVERY

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(Continued)

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DAILY FEATURES

PATHFINDERS

Elias Howe
(1819—1867)

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Born at Spencer, Mass. At the age of six he was helping his brothers and sisters in the small cotton textile mill of his father. From the age of 11, when he left home, his life seems to have been associated with machine shops in different localities.

About 1843, after he was married and the father of three children, his strained financial condition impelled him to strenuous efforts to invent the sewing machine. Two years later he was successful and sewed the first seam on a machine in 1845.

Prosperity was denied him then, however, as friction with rivals and infringement of his ideas kept him in litigation for years.

It was not until 1854 that the courts of Massachusetts ruled in his favor and stated that it was to Mr. Howe that the public was indebted for the first Sewing Machine.

Rime-O-Grams

No. 56

Books of the Bible

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.

These chronicles tell
How a preacher renowned
From an altar in Athens
A living text found.

2.

Three books by one man
The Scriptures disclose—
Terse lessons in wisdom,
One poem in prose.

3.

A vision celestial
With interpretation
Brings a message of hope
And divine inspiration.

4.

In a valley by night
(So reads the narration)
A cup-bearer planned
A wall's restoration.

5.

Two chapters indeed
With victories thrill
Wherein solar bodies
Are bidden "Stand still!"

The answers with the names of all readers submitting perfect scores will be published four weeks from today.

Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams, No. 56."

Rime-O-Grams No. 44

Published: Sept. 21

Leaders of Yesterday

ANSWERS

1.

"Roll back!" cried the Dane
To the oncoming sea;
But the waves paid no heed
To His Majesty's plea.
(King Canute)

2.

This emperor "Great,"
To Christianity turning,
Was the first to invite
The revival of learning.
(Charlemagne)

3.

A prince showed himself
To be clever indeed,
By untying a knot
And taming a steed.
(Alexander the Great)

4.

Burned to a crisp
Were the cakes on the fire,
While a king was engrossed
In perplexities dire.
(Alfred the Great)

5.

A challenge to Charles
Was this Puritan's cry—
"Trust in God, my brave lads,
And keep your powder dry!"
(Oliver Cromwell)

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Theodore Gartner, Maywood, Calif.
Mrs. G. H. Hample, Maywood, Calif.
Miss Pearl Tyer, Boise, Idaho.
Miss A. F. Mahan, Boise, Idaho.

[Note: "Constantine the Great" was mentioned by many as the answer for No. 3. Perhaps we should have accepted this as, on second thought, we admit the verse might also apply to him.]

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

EARTH'S crammed with heaven,
And every common bush afire with God;
But only he who sees, takes off his shoes,
The rest sit around and pick blackberries.
—E. B. BROWNING

Hymnal Notes

Nos. 207, 208 and 209

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

NEXT to the interest and delight in new hymns by Mary Baker Eddy, the letters that express appreciation of the new Hymnal seem most to record the sense of Christian unity in the book. They say that it is as if the world had united to praise God. This follows not only from the use of traditional melodies chosen from 15 different countries, but from the spirit of brotherhood and oneness that is everywhere expressed in the hymns.

The use of a favorite Norwegian melody for this great hymn, No. 209, "Mother's Evening Prayer," by Mrs. Eddy, illustrates this unity. The music was written by Andreas P. Berggreen (1801-1880) a Danish composer, who here uses a Norwegian folk tune. It expresses the devotion and beauty of the words almost as if it had been written for them. The original words begin, "Think when once the mists of earth have vanished" (part of this sentence, in the original tongue, is shown on the hymnal page, under the title of the tune, "Expectation").

Hymn No. 208 has in Benediction a most appropriate name for its use with these great words, though it has also been called Ellers. It is a tune much loved during the past century, when congregational singing first received incentive from the music of English composers. Dr. Hopkins (1818 to 1901) was trained in boyhood as a child of the Chapel Royal and early played in services at Westminster Abbey. He was long the organist of the famous Temple Church in London. It was he who raised its music to so high an excellence. Moffatt cites of him these words: "His music is hallowed with a devotional fervor which lifts it into a region not far removed from the perfection of sanctified art."

No. 207, Morecambe, by Frederick C. Atkinson, was arranged for these words by Albert F. Conant, for a long time the organist of The Mother Church. It first appeared in the 1910 edition of the Hymnal.

The Children's Corner

Fun While It Lasted

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ROGER P. SCROGGINS, swinging his cane and holding his head high in the autumn air the better to sniff it, suddenly bumped against something and nearly toppled over.

"Whoa!" he called to himself, backed off from the object which had held him up and looked at it. The object was shaped like a very large egg, was brown in color and, with the impact of Scroggins, was rolling gently away. It stopped. Scroggins poked it with his cane. It moved.

"Hurrumph!" said Scroggins. He stood off a few feet from the object

"Everybody Push!" Said Mr. Scroggins. The Ball Went Into the Air.

and dashed at it; then, with all his force, ran into it and gave it a mighty push. It rolled some more. The old squirrel's eyes twinkled. "New fun!" he said to himself.

Three small squirrels who had been watching him from the limb of a tree overhead scampered to the ground.

"Let's all have new fun," said the smallest.

"Hooray!" said Scroggins. "We'll have sides. This object, my young friends, is a football. I don't know how it got here. I presume some boys were playing with it and left it here for a while."

The three small squirrels and Scroggins joined hands and dashed at the football, hitting it head on and butting it along the ground. They divided up, two on each side. One side pushed at the ball from one direction. The other side tried to stop them. The ball would hang, poised, not knowing which way to go; then one side, usually the one Mr. Scroggins was on, would give a mightier push and the big ball would rise up and go over the heads of the other side.

This gave Scroggins an idea. He suggested they all get under the ball, raise it into the air and bounce it. They did. Tugging and puffing and laughing, the three young squirrels and the one very old squirrel took hold of the ball on the side nearest the ground. They lifted up. Something made two of the small squirrels let go. The ball swung over and went against Scroggins, flattening him on the ground. He laughed and laughed. The young squirrels were so pleased at his mirth that they went into gales of laughter. It was some time before everyone could get back breath enough to tackle the lifting again.

This time Mr. Scroggins said, "Heave away," as a signal for everyone to start lifting. Heave they did. Up came the ball, with four pairs of squirrel paws underneath. Everyone looked at everyone else in high glee, to think that they had been able to raise the ball and hold it in the air.

"Everybody push!" said Mr. Scroggins. All paws pushed. The ball went into the air. The squirrels scurried from underneath. The ball bounced. As it bounced Scroggins pushed it. It bounced again. The smallest squirrel pushed. The ball bounced still again. Then everyone took a turn at pushing the bounding ball. It was hard to tell just where it would go as it bounced because the ends of the ball, like the ends of an egg, tapered off and when one of the ends touched the ground the ball would pop off in an odd direction. When the broad flat side of the ball touched the ground first the bounce would be straight up in the air. But it was high fun to try and guess in which direction the ball would bounce, so it really added to the fun to have the bounces in various directions.

"Let's try and get the ball up the tree and let it drop," suggested Scroggins. So all hands turned to the job of getting the ball up the tree. The tugging and puffing and laughing were much greater than ever before. Finally they reached the first limb. Suddenly their hands slipped. Down bounced the ball and with a mighty rebound started up toward the astonished squirrels. And then, from somewhere, a boy darted out, caught the descending ball in his arms and ran off with it. The squirrels heard him say he was glad to get his football back again.

"And we're glad he has it too," said Mr. Scroggins. "But it was fun while it lasted, wasn't it!"

The three young squirrels said it was, no doubt.

In Lighter Vein

Wary

Mullings, the old countryman, was in London for the first time in his life. His town-bred nephew was showing him the sights.

Coming to a cinema, the elderly man stopped to stare at the highly colored posters.

"Great guns!" said Mullins tremulously, as his eyes fell on a large poster displaying a group of lions and tigers. "I'm glad I'm going home on Saturday morning."

"But, Uncle," asked the boy, "why are you so anxious to get away?"

Mullings pointed to a strip of lettering over the poster. "Look!" he said. "It says, 'To be released on Saturday night.'"—*Answers.*

Suspicious

"I've searched high and low for the furniture cream recipe your mother gave me—"

"Here!" said her husband, putting down his spoon, "where did you get the recipe for this soup?"—*Tit-Bits.*

Honest Freddie

Little Fred, well trained by his parents, was bidding his adieus after a rather dull evening.

"Good-by," he murmured, "I had a pretty good time."—*Chicago News.*

Munchausen at the Tee

From Goderich comes the story about a golfer who made a hole in one on his first drive of the season.

Another player in Texas drove his ball 75 yards into the hip pocket of a passer-by.

Still another slammed his sphere into a passing airplane, and it came down 90 miles away.

Yes, the golf-story season seems to have opened.—*London Advertiser.*

Humorist

Diner (with very underdone steak): "I said WELL-done, waiter. WELL-done."

"Oh, thank you sir, thank you very much. It's seldom we get a word of praise in this place."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Love's Provision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Muncie, Ind.

A WOMAN who was finding it difficult to see enough supply to meet the needs of her family found herself quite unexpectedly elected to a position of importance in the church of which she was a member. Her gratitude for the privilege of serving in this capacity was mixed with anxiety concerning the clothes which she would need in order to present a suitable appearance, for at that time it was impossible for her to purchase a new dress which seemed absolutely necessary.

As the woman was prayerfully trying to solve this problem, there came to her the question which Elisha had asked of a woman who was in need of supply: "What hast thou in the house?" At the same instant came the remembrance of several yards of lovely goods which had been given to her some time before, but which, because of her inability to sew and her lack of funds to pay a dressmaker, had been put away for future use.

"Well," mused the worker, "I need a dress, and I have the goods; surely I also have in my house enough intelligence to make a suitable garment."

Joyously, she set about the task of looking at styles and selecting a suitable pattern, and, at last, she was ready to start the important work of cutting the cloth.

Just as she was ready to lay the pattern on the goods the telephone rang. The caller was an acquaintance, a seamstress of excellent reputation, who said, "It has occurred to me that you will probably be needing a new dress for your new work; I have no work for today or tomorrow. May I help you make what you need? I shall consider it a great privilege."

The woman has never since lacked money to buy as many dresses as she needed, for her new work brought a broader outlook and a less limited view, but she never has ceased to be grateful for the dress which was provided in a time of great need.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Hoovah" ("Canadian")—A reader in Toronto writes:

In listening to radiocast speeches in connection with the political campaign now waging, we almost invariably hear your worthy President spoken of as (something sounding like) *Hulbut Hoovah.* Also your great country is frequently referred to as *the Unitud States uv Umurica.*

This may be a minor matter, and, if not corrected, at least make sure that *Mistah Hoovah* is elected President *uv the Unitud States uv Umurica.*

Why not do both?

"Please speak loud enough (so) **that all may hear"** (L. A. D., who asks if the construction is improved by the omission of "so")—The conjunction may be "that," "so that," or "so" (if the last is used, "that" is understood). We favor "so that."

If we were making the announcement, we might consider using the commoner form for the adverb, "loudly."

Division of words (R. B., who asks if words can be divided only at places indicated by hyphens in the dictionary)—The inquirer is puzzled about dividing two specimen words which Webster's shows as *syl'la-ble* and *hy'phen-ate.* Each of these words can be broken at the accent mark (Webster's style being to omit the hyphen when the accent mark is used).

"Copies" is divided *cop'-ies.*

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

What They Say

Brothers All

"The texture of our skin matters not; it is the character within which makes us all kin. It is not the prestige of color, but the prestige of character."—*Dennis V. Allen.*

Religion

"Religion is a way of living in terms of contact with Reality, personally conceived."—*Bernard Iddings Bell.*

A Lesson

"What will be the most interesting to live to see is whether we have learned any real lessons from our present highly embarrassing situation."—*Herschel Brickell.*

Brevities

Kansas City Times: An Arkansas man found a letter the other day which his wife had given him to mail in 1914. He dashed out and mailed it. The moral of the story is that if he had mailed it some time the same year he got it he could have saved one cent in postage.

Los Angeles Times: The ability to talk well in public would be a fine thing if people didn't accept it as evidence of ability to manage public affairs.

Ranger Commercial: The enrollment of a man of 72 in a western college makes the story of the magazine solicitors sound more plausible.

Louisville Times: Savoir faire is ability to maintain an unruffled exterior when burning with inward fires because a woman's dog has risen to the occasion and planted two muddy feet upon your white flannels.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

The Crisis of Disarmament

WHAT is holding up disarmament? Certainly it is not a desire for war on the part of the peoples of the world. Nor to judge by their speeches can the delay be attributed to the statesmen. All, with one accord, profess their eagerness to disarm. Yet little happens. Why is it?

Even in the official exchanges inaugurated on August 29 by the German Government there appears no adequate reason for delay. On the contrary, there is sufficient common ground to warrant considerable optimism. Yet the upshot of the matter has been the reverse of friendly. The common ground has become a field of verbal battle.

What is the trouble about? Germany's *aide mémoire* of August 29, and the speeches of its statesmen since, disclaimed any desire to rearm. The demand is for legal equality; for the right "in principle" to possess any category of weapons which "are not generally forbidden by the convention"; for "freedom in the structure of the army" and "the short-term training of a special militia for maintaining internal order and frontier and coastal defense."

Both Great Britain and France—again "in principle" appear ready to accept these demands. The "no differential provisions" and "no distinction of status" in the British statement of September 18, which the Quai d'Orsay has substantially approved, concede the greater part of the German thesis. As to the remainder, the British statement is by no means antagonistic. It declares the objective of the convention to be "in the case of the more heavily armed powers, the largest possible reduction, and in the case of lightly armed states, at any rate no material increase." It adds, "It would indeed be a tragic paradox if the outcome of the first Disarmament Conference was an increase in armaments and the actual rearming of any state."

It would indeed. But there is no need to anticipate a tragic outcome of the negotiations. The course of true disarmament could scarcely be expected to run smooth. Too many vested interests, too many ingrained habits of thought are involved. What is happening at present is that the disarmament issue is nearing the day of great decisions, and the waters have been stirred by its approach. Their surface is turbid with the remnants of old fears, old animosities, old policies coupled, particularly on the side of France, with tremors of uncertainty about the new era that is approaching.

This process is probably an inevitable stage in correcting the reliance on armaments. It is a good sign rather than a bad. The public should resolutely discard the method of mutual recrimination and fasten on the many points of agreement already apparent in the standpoints of the three countries primarily concerned, France, Germany and Great Britain. Then statesmen will be glad to follow suit and general appeasement will be the inevitable result of the present faltering discussions.

Preserving New York's Wilderness

IN THE eyes of a vast majority of people, New York State is a huge city flanked by a hinterland of lesser towns; with its head located at the mouth of the Hudson, its toes dabbling in the waters of two Great Lakes, and its chest bulging pompously along the curve of the St. Lawrence River. Picturing the Empire State as other than an urban center with an inconsequential back yard calls for a feat of imagination on the part of those unfamiliar with the physical make-up of the area.

Nevertheless, the more accurate view of the State comprises a large and unusually productive agricultural area; a considerable scenic and recreational area; a wide countryside; a high, forested mountain region; a few fair-sized towns and cities; many hamlets; and, dominating all this not at all—New York City.

It is not strange that a general misapprehension of "York State" should prevail beyond its borders when it is considered that a vast population in its largest city apparently has been oblivious to the fact that no small portion of the State's 47,654 square miles lies north of Spuyten Duyvil. But now New Yorkers will have an opportunity to correct all this. In the November election they may vote on Referendum No. 1, proposing a referendum to Section 7 of Article VII of the State Constitution.

The article holds that "the land of the State . . . constituting the forest preserve . . . shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. They shall not be leased, sold or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed or destroyed." The proposed referendum provides for the use of forest preserves for recreation purposes in such a way as to open them up to popular amusement resorts conducted on a commercial scale. The proposal would set at naught New York's four decades of defense of such areas as the Adirondack and Catskill Parks and make it possible for a private few to exploit the natural glories which are now preserved for the public many.

New York voters, urban and suburban, have a common interest in preserving the State's scenic assets. Those who desire a retention of the State's virginal beauties will vote "No" in answer to the question on the ballot. Those who are willing to surrender the tranquillity of the forests to miniature Coney Islands will vote otherwise. The fundamental problem is—preservation of the wilderness.

Preservation of wilderness! Think of such a thing being possible in a State which produces a city of 7,000,000! If New York voters are wise, they will make a major issue of Referendum No. 1 just to let the rest of America know New York State has wildernesses to preserve.

For Quicker, Surer Justice

FROM the first day of his Presidency, Mr. Hoover evinced a keen interest in the task of accelerating the course of justice. Indeed, the initial recommendation which he made in his inaugural address related to this very matter, so that his latest expression on the subject before the American Bar Association can be taken as no new development brought forth in the heat of a national election. The words which President Hoover utters now are singularly like those with which he came to his incumbency.

"You gentlemen of the legal profession have a most serious duty," declares Mr. Hoover. "The criminal law has become a complex and often tortuous thing, responding to the growing complexity of modern life. But it is needlessly complicated. Your court procedures are too unwieldy."

And he adds:

"You have a duty to simplify these procedures, to shorten these processes, to make the administration of law a terror to evil doers by its promptness and certainty."

How reminiscent this is of Mr. Hoover's declaration four years ago, before an Associated Press luncheon, that "our law-enforcement machinery is suffering from too many infirmities arising out of its technicalities, its circumlocutions, its involved procedures, and too often, I regret, from inefficient and delinquent officials."

What has Mr. Hoover himself actually done to aid this situation? For one thing, the entire federal prison system has been reorganized. This represents one of the finest achievements of the Administration. A beginning has been made, too, in collecting better crime statistics. Under Mr. William D. Mitchell, the Attorney-General, the Department of Justice has been brought up to an admirable state of efficiency; while the law enforcement division of the prohibition unit has improved its morale. The Wickersham Commission in some fourteen studies has charted the course which various administrative reforms must take. Essentially, though, it is a matter for Congress, rather than for the Executive, to take the next step, and for the states, rather than the Federal Government.

A comprehensive program of reform was offered by Mr. Guy A. Thompson, retiring president of the bar association, in five points, which include establishment of a self-governing bar in every state, and at the same time a judicial council; greater power of self-government in the courts; improved educational standards for bar admission, and finally, the full and energetic coöperation of laymen.

The last item cannot be overemphasized. If courts of a city are dilatory; if standards for legal admission are low, as they too frequently are; if judicial selections are entangled in politics, these are matters in which the layman can take an immediate interest. Legal reform in England was spurred on half a century ago largely by popular protest. The same force of outside public opinion is helping the American Bar Association clean house at present.

Jack and Jill's House

JACK builds, Jill decorates. At least that is the procedure in the house built and decorated by a high school class in Illinois. In previous years the boys have translated their theoretical knowledge into the actual construction of a salable house, but this is the first time the girls have participated by decorating and furnishing its rooms.

The trim English cottage, sturdily constructed, artistically landscaped and tastefully furnished, which the pupils have just completed, is eloquent testimony to their capabilities. According to the American Home Magazine, the house is, in every way, as finished as though mature architect, builder and workmen, instead of boys, had assisted in its construction, while the artistic, quiet atmosphere which the girls have achieved with little money, but with good taste and common sense, would do credit to a professional decorator.

The "Jack and Jill" house is an attractive six-room English cottage, with a spacious lawn, shrubs and pine trees. Inside, one finds the wall and floor coverings harmonious, and the chairs, tables and other furniture practical. Decorations and furnishings seem to "belong." Several pieces of furniture claim attention because they are unusually well built—a davenport, two large stuffed chairs, a walnut dining table and chairs, and a sewing cabinet.

In each case, the boys have made the furniture. The girls, for their part, have made the smart overdraperies and curtains, bedspreads, lamp shades, sofa cushions, and have attended to the many other details which make of the house a comfortable and restful home.

School projects of this and of similar nature make it very clear that educators in ever-increasing numbers are finding that it is a good and useful thing for students to learn to use their hands as well as their eyes and ears.

A City Unafraid

THE new City Hall in Sheffield, England, is an inspiring example of civic enterprise. Built at a cost of £443,000—almost a pound per capita of the town's population—it is not intended to be used as the headquarters of the city's administration, nor for the transaction of civic business.

This City Hall, a magnificent structure that recalls both the Greek and the Renaissance styles of architecture, is designed largely for concerts of music, the presentation of stage plays, banquets and speeches. It is primarily a recognition of the value of culture and beauty in the humdrum of a great industrial city.

The Sheffield municipal authorities have not accomplished their work without criticism. It has been urged that in times like the present Sheffield cannot afford to spend such a sum on what is more or less a luxury. However that may be, large numbers of workmen no doubt are grateful to have enjoyed continuous employment on the building for a long time. And Sheffield may also perhaps feel it somewhat unreasonable that outside critics who, in the past, have complained of her characteristically industrial lack of beauty, should, now that she is attempting to remedy this defect, tell her that she cannot afford to do so.

But is it true that Sheffield cannot afford her City Hall? This is a question that, in its wider implications, affects the whole world. For the whole world is busy telling itself that it cannot afford this, that, and the other, and the result is stagnation of trade, and want in the midst of plenty.

Can it reasonably be maintained that Sheffield, or any large city in England or America, is poorer in material resources than medieval Lincoln or York, which erected buildings even grander than this latest City Hall? The world is wealthier now than it has ever been before. A chief reason why it does not manifest this wealth in its daily existence is that it is afraid to take up and use its riches with both hands.

Sheffield has set an example that is fired by courage and confidence in the future.

Purifying Politics

WORDS, it seems, as well as persons sometimes fall into disrepute. The word "politics" is an example. It has fallen from its original high estate to a condition of opprobrium, if not of ill repute. Gouverneur Morris, in recognition of its true meaning, once said of it, "I mean politics in the great sense, or that sublime science which embraces for its object the happiness of mankind." Disraeli out of a somewhat different experience described politics in his day as "the art of governing mankind by deceiving them, as politics ill understood have been defined."

The word "politics," however, in its true sense connotes nothing mean or low. In direct language it is defined as "the science and art of government." Nothing could be simpler. The science, that is, the knowledge of the ways and means of government; and the art, the practical application of that knowledge. Whether in democracy, republic, monarchy, or autocracy, the meaning holds the same.

Even a slight understanding of the situation existing in any country today leads to the conclusion that politics is in need of reform. For all too often the affairs of government are conducted in a wholly unscientific manner. Greed, lust for place and power, misunderstanding of the functions of government, all have contributed to this downfall. Public interest is subordinated to personal gain, and politics has come to connote something sinister. What is the remedy?

The answer must come from the people. Either a bad government reflects the desire of the masses, or the masses are too indifferent to exercise their will in electing an honest government. Politics then loses all semblance of either science or art. Recent happenings in New York City perfectly illustrate this. The successor to the retiring Mayor, through an honest effort to improve the financial standing of the city, an effort so successful that it met whole-hearted support from all representative citizens, was denied the privilege of seeking the office through the suffrage of the people. Instead, a "regular" member of Tammany Hall was nominated, who, there is every reason to believe, will do Tammany's bidding without protest. Again the people have failed to lift politics into its rightful meaning.

It seems conclusive that the only remedy for this situation everywhere is for men and women who desire honest administration of civic affairs to join in a campaign of education which will reveal the evils of dishonest government, while exhibiting the advantage to the people of a just and honest administration of civic affairs. This is not an impractical idealism, but a sound proposition which may be effectually carried out in any community, large or small.

To be sure, it may not be done quickly, but done it can be under the right motive. To believe to the contrary would be to accept evil as dominant, when in reality only good has power. Did not the prophets of old, foreseeing the advent of righteousness in the affairs of men, declare, "The government shall be upon his shoulder," and, "I will overturn, overturn, overturn, it . . . until he come whose right it is"?

Editorial Notes

The old county jail at Ventura, in California, is being used for the storage of food relief supplies, which will be taken out later and distributed. None will deny that this is an improvement over the earlier day of unorganized charity when men had themselves locked up for the winter so they could be assured of eating regularly.

Now that a South Jutlander has found a method by which wood may be made flexible enough to tie a knot in it, perhaps someone will come along with a process by which some of the knots in the lumber industry can be untied.

With the growing tendency of allowing children to express themselves as individuals and take part in discussion of home problems, it seems about time for someone to start a column entitled: "How to Handle Your Parents' Problems."

Yes, the United States is profiting by experience—of some of its older workers. The census of 1930 revealed 58.3 per cent of those 65 years or more of age were gainfully employed.

After listening to recent political speeches, one understands better what was meant by those who said the outlook for this fall was "more promising."

President Hoover says that what this country needs is a great poem. Many editors of poetry no doubt think the same thing.

What is needed is fewer forgetting men—and women—on election day.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Socialists Feel Lack of Publicity—"The Best Laid Plans"

I AM in receipt of frequent inquiries from people interested in politics as to why it is that so little appears in the Monitor about the campaign being waged by Mr. Norman Thomas. The querists might well put their question to other newspapers as well. For it is not to be denied that the measure of publicity given to the Socialist ticket is by no means commensurate with the high character of the head of that ticket, or the nature of the campaign which he is making.

But it is one of the unfortunate features of politics that in so large a country as the United States the proper prosecution of a nation-wide campaign costs an immense amount of money. I have been told that the entire Socialist campaign fund is less than $100,000. Of course the Socialist press is exceedingly limited, and the ways of obtaining publicity, except through meetings of a character to impress themselves upon the large newspapers of the country, are few and far between. For lack of funds Mr. Thomas is compelled to speak in comparatively small halls, and except for his own efforts the roster of Socialistic speakers this year is not impressive. I think the whole situation is unfortunate.

The very fact that Norman Thomas is heading a Socialist ticket is both important and encouraging to those who like to see the plane of politics elevated. When I was a reporter in New York I knew the Socialist candidate for President of that period very well. He was a moderately prosperous saloonkeeper known as Johann Most. He had studied Karl Marx, and was able to preach his doctrine earnestly, if not convincingly. That in less than forty years the leadership of the Socialist Party should have passed from a man of this type to a graduate of Princeton, a Congregational minister, a man of cultural and literary attainments, augurs well for the future of the party.

* * *

It is becoming only too apparent to students of the amazing and audacious experiment that is being made in Russia that the Five-Year Plan, upon which the Russian people have based so much of their hope and by prospect of which they have been sustained under the most trying circumstances, is not going to be completed successfully. A year ago it looked as though this scheme for planned industry was going to operate in a way that would compel the rest of the world to adopt something of the sort if it would keep up with Russian competition. This hopeful forecast is not being fulfilled.

The reason appears to be that although the people have given most loyal and self-sacrificing support to the plan; have suffered privation; have gone without needed food; have worked in season and out of season, the ability of the Russians for building, and particularly for operating modern machinery, is still undeveloped. Factories are completed, or seem to be when viewed superficially, but when tested it appears that the machinery will not run at its normal capacity. Plans for the production of tractors or automobiles or other farm implements seem to be perfected, and yet when the men come to put the machinery into operation something is lacking, with the result that the promised output is never attained. A friend of mine, an educator, who has been in Russia for the last two years, traveling and teaching, and who is seemingly an admirer of the Russian people, gives this explanation:

> A people probably less gifted with an organizing ability than any other modern nation, they are attempting to put through the greatest attempt at large-scale organization in history; a people whose instinct seems to be to demand little of life and to take pleasure in the beauty of the world and interest in the little incidents of daily life, they are being called upon to leave their homes, give up their ownership to a private strip of land, and join hands in a back-breaking struggle to carry out the most ambitious scheme of industrialization and "modernization" ever seen; a people whose close peasant background (I believe almost everyone in Moscow had a peasant grandfather) makes them subconsciously, but, strongly, suspicious of new and foreign ideas, they are being faced with the necessity of humbling themselves to the imported industrialist or engineer if they would entertain the slightest hope of fulfilling their schemes. Small wonder then that there are conflicts and clashes arising out of this forced marriage between the peasant village of Russia and the industrial city of western Europe.

In considering the development of a great nation, it is obvious that attention must be given to the mentality of its people. The world has been so long accustomed to look upon Russia as an integral part of Europe, that it has attributed to the Russian people the same qualities of thought, the same capacity for organization, that attaches to other European peoples. It is obvious that this was erroneous.

The error made is something like the blunder that is being made so widely in the United States today of attributing to the Chinese people the ability to build up swiftly and successfully a national government which will direct the forces of China, and hold its place as an equal of the governments of the western world. As in Russia the Bolshevists have had to deal with a people to whom organization of the sort they are trying to establish is alien and distasteful, so in China the well-meaning advocates of complete Chinese independence will find that the people, though capable of satisfactory local self-government, have been, and are, at this stage, incapable of building up a federal state. There is a curious parallel between the two situations.

Books of Current Interest

Austria—Present and Future

Austria of Today, by V. W. Germains. London: Macmillan. 12s. 6d. net.

MR. GERMAINS'S book is both timely and helpful. It will give the English-reading public a clear idea of the difficulties with which the thirteen-year-old republic is beset. Racial problems had broken up the former Austro-Hungarian Empire, leaving "German-Austria," in 1919, a small state of 6,000,000, nearly a third of whom were in Vienna. Cut off from its natural hinterland and lacking the customary sources of economic supply, post-war Austria has existed almost entirely upon foreign financial help. Political, economic, social and religious problems of the first order faced a new Austria, sharply divided by political party differences and new to the ways of democratic rule. For it was only in 1908 that a modern electoral system was established in the old Austria, and to be actually controlled and governed by a parliament rather than by a council of ministers was something quite new.

After a brief but interesting account of conditions which led up to the establishment of the new republic on Nov. 12, 1918, the author vividly describes the inflation period, reconstruction by means of the first League of Nations loan and the continuous struggle between the two big parties, the Social Democrats and the Christian Socialists, for power. Like every impartial observer in Austria, Mr. Germains cannot help seeing that the country's greatest difficulty lies in this, that it has no "patriots." There are Viennese, Tyrolese, Carinthians, and so on, but even now—as appeared to the Emperor Franz Josef—the "Austrians" are few and far between. Austria is inherently not a poor country. It has natural resources, but a decade of time, energy and money devoted to internal disputes—to the maintenance of illegal armed formations like the *Heimatwehr* and the *Schutzbund*—has destroyed confidence at home and abroad. To all this must also be added the high tariff walls built up around it, which have closed many markets for its manufactured exports.

To the present author, Dr. Johann Schober, Police-President and twice Chancellor of Austria, is the "strong man" to whom the republic owes almost everything, because of his excellent organization and control of the police force, and he is extolled as the representative of the new Austrian youth.

As a matter of fact, Schober was a typical Austrian bureaucrat of the old school, of unquestionable honesty and a keen sense of national honor and duty. It was these qualities which drove him into politics. What the author calls "the Austrian genius for the subtle and the recherché" he distinctly lacked. His part in the German-Austrian customs union project last year hardly showed any diplomatic subtlety.

More space should have been devoted to Dr. Ignatz Seipel, who, in marked contrast with Schober, possessed all the qualities of a modern Richelieu, and led Austrian policy, rather than being led by it. Most impartial observers would admit, too, that the progressive program of the Social Democratic municipality of Vienna during the last decade has been mainly responsible for the prevention of revolution there. With all their faults, the Social Democrats represent a strong democratic factor which has kept both Bolshevism and Fascism at bay in a critical period in central European history. This fact has been almost ignored by this author. Austria's future lies in a right development of its individuality, an appreciation of its own abilities and resources through a genuine state-unity.

J. E. W.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

A Forward Step in India

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There should be world-wide rejoicing over the stupendous advance step that has been made in India, in the abolition of "untouchability." Before Gandhi would take food, he required from his fellow Hindus a promise to do away entirely with the social and religious disabilities that have weighed upon the untouchables for 2000 years. The promise has been given. This means that more than 40,000,000 men, women and children who have been treated worse than dogs are now to be treated like human beings.

Gandhi's fast was only the culmination of the efforts that he has long been making in behalf of the depressed classes. For years a conflict has been going on between the orthodox Brahmins, led by the priests, who maintained that these classes must be treated as outcasts, and the religious reformers, led by Gandhi, who urged that they should be treated like brothers.

The reformers had made considerable progress. A curious story illustrating this is told by the British (Anglican) missionary, Verrier Elwyn. The priests refused to admit the untouchables to the Kali temple at Munshiganj, and barricaded it against them. The latter laid peaceful siege to it for nine months. Finally they went on a hunger strike. Then 200 high-caste Hindu women took saws and axes, demolished the barrier and made forcible entrance for their untouchable brothers.

A still more remarkable case was described by the Rev. C. F. Andrews in an address at Trinity Church, in Boston. In the village of Vykom, the untouchables were not allowed to pass through a certain street, which ran near the temples. A group of Gandhi's followers, including some Brahmins, determined to end this. Singing hymns, they marched down the forbidden road in procession, Brahmins and untouchables side by side. The orthodox Brahmins came out and beat them up. They took it without resistance, but the next day they came again, and were again beaten up, and this continued day after day. They were arrested and thrown into prison by hundreds; they were almost drowned when the low-lying road became full of water during the rainy season, but they came every day for a year and four months. Then the orthodox Brahmins gave in. They said, "We cannot stand this any longer. You may pass through the road." The struggle had been watched with great interest from all over India, Mr. Andrews said, "Their bravery and their victory have opened to the untouchables not only that one forbidden road, but all the roads that were formerly forbidden to them in southern India."

In spite of triumphs here and there, however, the general ban against the untouchables still held. Perhaps no influence less powerful than that of Gandhi's fast could have overcome the ingrained religious prejudices of so many centuries.

When the Hindus consented to do away with the disabilities of the untouchables, and to take them in as part of the regular Hindu fellowship, this made it easy for the British Government to give up its plan for forming them into a separate political constituency, which Gandhi regarded as disastrous to their true interests, believing that it would accentuate the cleavage between them and the other Hindus.

Untouchability was a blot not only upon India, but upon all humanity. The whole world has reason to rejoice over the outcome.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Chilmark, Mass.

A Trainman on Prohibition

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to express my gratitude for "Prohibition Facts," by Dr. Thomas N. Carver. These facts, together with other truthful articles on the prohibition question now appearing in the Monitor, are surely very convincing, and doing much good.

I am a train conductor, and can truthfully say that I come in contact with very few intoxicated people where I had hundreds to contend with in saloon days.

Conditions are very noticeably improved under prohibition, and as I see it, any modification of our present laws would be a step toward the old saloon. A step backward.

F. A. MELLEN.

St. Paul, Minn.